

place, situated on the river Tefione, containing about 20,000 inhabitants. It carries on a great trade in silk, and is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the Archbishop of Bologna. In 1751 the duke founded an academy, and in 1754 established a yearly fair here. The poet Ariosto and the painter Guido were natives of this town. Reggio lies 13 miles S. E. of Parma, in lat. $44^{\circ} 39' N.$ long. $8^{\circ} 21' E.$

REGGIO, a town at the southern extremity of Calabria, on the straits between the continent and Sicily. It is the see of an archbishop. The inhabitants principally subsist by raising silk, which is esteemed the best in all Calabria. Many of the churches, convents, and private houses, are built of stones from ancient edifices, for which reason great numbers of inscriptions are to be met with on the walls of them. On the coast is found a species of muscle, that yields a kind of wool called lana fucida (dirty wool), of which gloves and stockings are made at Reggio.

REGIS, a village of the principality of Zeitz, in Upper Saxony, situated on the Pleisse, 7 miles N. of Altenburg, belonging to the family of Bose of Breitingen.

REICHENBACH, the capital of a circle in the principality of Schweidnitz, in Lower Silesia, 9 miles S. E. of Schweidnitz. Great quantities of good linen, canvas, and fustian, are made at this place. The knights of Malta have a commandery here: the parish-church belongs to the Catholics, and the Lutherans have a meeting-house. This town is remarkable for the treaty concluded in 1791 between Prussia and Austria, which prevented the commencement of war, and, in all probability, a vast effusion of blood.

REICHENBACH, a populous town of Vogtland, 9 miles N. N. W. of Plauen, belonging to the noble family of Metsch. The principal support of the place is derived from its manufactures and trade in cloth; and dying, particularly scarlet, is brought to great perfection. The elector's bailiff over Vogtland, who manages the revenues and all matters respecting the nobility of Vogtland, resides at this place. It has 2 churches and a good school. In 1681, 1721, and 1773, it sustained great injury by fire.

REICHENBACH, a small town of Upper Lusatia, 8 miles W. of Görlitz, belonging to one of the lords of Gerßdorf.

REICHENHALL, a town on the Sala, which runs into the Salza, in Upper Bavaria, in the district of Munich, on the frontiers of Salzburg. Great quantities of salt are boiled here. For want of wood the salt water is carried a distance of 14 miles through leaden pipes over the hills to Fraunstein; and to take off what remains and is of no use, an arched canal has been constructed below Reichenhall. It lies 8 miles S. W. of Salzburg.

REICHENSTEIN, a mine-town in the principality of Brieg, in Silesia, containing about 1200 inhabitants; near which is the mountain called the Golden Afs. From the ore out of its mine between

70 and 80 tons of arsenic are extracted annually, and the remaining dross yields some gold. It lies 10 miles E. of Glatz.

REICHTHAL, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 18 miles E. S. E. of Oels.

REIFFERSCHIED, a county with a small town and castle on the Elsel, in the archbishopric of Cologne, belonging to the counts of Salm and Reifferscheid.

REIN, a small town and castle on the Save, in Lower Stiria, in the circle of Cilley, 25 miles S. S. E. of Cilley.

REINECK, a county of Franconia, between the archbishopric of Mentz, the bishoprics of Würzburg and Fulda, and the county of Hanau. When the line of the ancient counts became extinct in 1559, the different districts reverted to the respective sovereigns of whom they were held as fiefs: namely, those of Aura in Sinngrund, or Sinnegan, Schönrain, and Rotenfels, to Würzburg; Wildenstein to the Elector of the Palatinate, the hereditary possession of which was given by him to the counts of Erbach; and the remainder to the archbishopric of Mentz, part of which, in 1673, was purchased by Count Nostitz, who thereby obtained a seat and vote amongst the Franconian counts in 1674. In 1784 Mentz sold to Hanau, as a fief, half of Bibergrund, and one fourth of the small town of Reineck and of the village of Schaibach, of which the other three fourths belong to the counts of Nostitz-Reineck. The capital, Reineck, is situated on the river Sinn, and has a castle. Of the ancient county, Mentz still possesses the district of Lohr. Reineck lies 14 miles N. of Rothenfels.

REINECK, a burgrate in the circle of Lower Rhine, between Jülich and Cologne, situated on the Rhine. Since 1654 it has belonged to the counts Zinzendorf, who have a place on account of it in the college of Westphalian counts. The small town of Reineck, whence it is named, is situated on the Rhine, between Brisch and Andernach.

REINERZ, a small open town in the county of Glatz, in the district of Hummel, entirely surrounded with high mountains. It contains a spring of mineral water, resembling the Selzer-water, good cloth manufactures, and a paper-mill, which supplies all the offices and colleges of government in Silesia with paper: 11 miles W. of Glatz.

REMBERVILLER, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Vosges, 15 miles S. of Luneville.

REMIREMONT, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Vosges, 11 miles S. S. E. of Epinal.

RENAY, a town of Flanders in the district of Ghent, formerly belonging to the princes of Nassau: 5 miles S. of Oudenarde.

RENSBURG, a district and fortified town on the river Eyder, belonging to Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, on the frontiers of Sleswick. The old town is situated on an island formed by the above river. King Christian V. made great additions to this

this place in 1690; united the suburb of Vindizier to it, and extended the fortifications, both on the side towards Sleswick and Holstein. It is composed of 3 parts; the Old Town, the Schleufskuhle, and the New Town, the last of which is by far the most regular and handsome, and lies in Holstein. In the parish-church of the new town prayers are still read for the Emperor, but not in that of the old town, to which belongs a Latin school. It contains several manufactures, the most considerable of which are those of earthen-ware, porcelain, and gold and silver lace. The number of houses is 500, and that of the inhabitants rather exceeds 3500. Here is a general superintendency over Sleswick and Holstein. In 1738 a college for trade was established here by King Christian VI. The inhabitants procure a good subsistence from their breweries, their trade in timber, but principally by means of the Eyder canal. Rendsburg is a pretty strong place, but too large to sustain a regular siege, as it would require a garrison of 15,000 men to defend it. The adjacent country is not very fertile. It lies 15 miles W. of Kiel, in lat. $54^{\circ} 20' N.$ long. $7^{\circ} 28' E.$

RENO, a river of Italy, which rises in Tuscany, and discharges itself into the Po opposite Ferrara.

REPPEN, a small town in the circle of Sternberg and New Mark of Brandenburg, situated on the Eylang; it was formerly a fortified place. Many of the inhabitants are cloth and shoe makers. In 1758 it sustained great injury from the Russians. It lies 10 miles E. of Frankfurt on the Oder.

RETHEL, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Ardennes.

RETHEN, a small town and district on the Aller, in the dutchy of Zell, belonging to Hannover. It is situated in a very fertile country, 9 miles S. E. of Verden.

RETZ, a small town in the Upper Palatinate and district of Amberg, situated on the river Schwarza: 6 miles W. of Waldmünchen.

REVEN, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, capital of a canton in the district of Rocroy, situated on the Maas: 6 miles E. of Rocroy, and 14 N. E. of Charleville.

REUSS, Counts and Lords of Plauen. The origin of this family is uncertain; but this is proved by history, that as early as the twelfth century the ancestors of the present princes and counts Reuss were, as bailiffs (Vögte) of the Empire, in possession of Vogtland, thus named from them, and were respectable states of the Empire. Some maintain that they are descended from the counts of Osterroda, in Lower Saxony, and others from the counts of Glitzberg, whose ancestor was Siegfried Count of Luxemburg, or Lützelburg. According to the latter, the family of Reuss is allied to the powerful house of Luxemburg, which, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, gave to the German Empire the emperors Henry VII. Charles IV. Wenceslaus, and Sigismund, and succeeded to the crown of Bohemia. Admitting this

hypothesis, their genealogy is as follows: Henry I. Count of Glitzberg, or Glietberg, in Hesse, lived about the year 1084, and besides Schwarzenberg, in Erzgebirge, which belonged to him in right of his wife, by birth Countess of Schwarzenberg, possessed likewise Veitsberg in Osterland, and was probably invested with a bailiwick in Osterland, by the Emperor Henry IV. See **VOGTLAND**. His son Henry II. built the town of Weyda, where it now stands, and was thence called Noble Bailiff (Vogt) of Weyda. His son Henry III. or the Rich, was sovereign of all Vogtland, and divided it amongst his four sons, the eldest of whom was styled Bailiff and Lord of Weyda; the second, Bailiff and Lord of Plauen; the third, Bailiff and Lord of Greitz; and the fourth, Bailiff and Lord of Gera. The third line expired in 1236, with the son of its founder; the first in 1535, and the fourth in 1550. Thus the line of Plauen alone remained, which the grandsons of its founder divided into the elder and younger branches. The former, in 1426, obtained the burgravate of Misnia, whereby it was entitled to a seat and vote at the diets of the Empire. The two last burgraves, Henry VI. and VII. attended the diets of 1548, 1551, 1557, 1559, 1566, and 1570, either in person or by deputy, and assisted in adjusting the differences between Anhalt and Henneberg. This elder branch became extinct in 1572, and the other still flourishing line, properly called that of Reuss-Plauen, is descended from Henry the younger, surnamed the Russian (*der Reusse*), as his younger brother, who died without issue, was called the Bohemian. With him most probably originated the general name of Reuss, which is still used. One of his descendants in 1453 purchased the upper lordship of Kranichfeld, which was again alienated from the family, but it still lays claim to the lower lordship. Henry Reuss, Lord of Plauen, Greitz, and Kranichfeld, who died in 1535, left three sons, who founded three lines, the elder, the middle, and the younger; the middle expired in 1616, but the two others still flourish. The elder branch of Reuss-Plauen was formerly divided into those of Upper Greitz and Lower Greitz, but the male line of the latter became extinct in 1768, and in 1778 the former was invested with the rank of princes. The younger branch of Reuss-Plauen is at present subdivided into three principal lines, those of Gera, Schleitz (of which that of Kosteritz is a collateral branch), and Lobenstein, which has likewise been raised to the princely dignity; and from it are sprung the branches of Selbitz and Eberdorf. It is remarkable that since the eleventh century all the males of this house, without a single exception, have borne the name of Henry, for which no positive reason can be assigned. The statement that it was done in honour and in commemoration of their cousin the Emperor Henry IV. is not entitled to implicit confidence. In the earliest periods they were distinguished, by being called the elder, the middle, and the younger, according

to their respective ages; other surnames were afterwards used, as the Rich, the Red, the Fat, the Tall, &c. At length numbers were adopted as a distinction, and in 1668 it was concluded that the elder and younger line should count respectively for themselves, whence it sometimes happens that lords of both lines have the same number. The collateral lines do not keep count for themselves, but all the males of each of the two principal lines are numbered according to the order of their birth. In 1700 it was agreed that each of them should reckon to 100, except it should be found necessary to make a farther alteration.

The lordships of Gera, Greitz, Schleitz, and Lobenstein, belonging to the family of Reufs, comprehend great part of Vogtland, thus named from its ancestors, to whom the whole of that province belonged. They are surrounded by the circles of Erzgebirge, Vogtland, and Neustadt, in the electorate of Saxony, by the principality of Culmbach, bishopric of Bamberg, the district of Saalfeld, the district of Leutenberg, belonging to the principality of Schwartzburg, the principality of Altenburg, and district of Zeitz. The circle of Neustadt separates the lordship of Gera from the others, which lie contiguous.

They contain numerous mountains and forests; the former are not barren, but are either covered with woods and herbs, or are cultivated. Some of them yield copper, iron, lead, and even silver, alum, and other minerals. The vallies have excellent pasturage; the forests abound in game, the rivers and brooks in all kinds of fish, and the country in general in fruit. The principal rivers are the Elster, called the White Elster, which rises in the electorate of Saxony, in the circle of Vogtland, runs through the lordships of Greitz and Gera, and then enters the district of Zeitz: and the Saale, which, after watering the principality of Culmbach, traverses the lordships of Lobenstein and Burg, and continues its course through the district of Ziegenrück, in the electorate of Saxony.

These lordships comprehend 9 large towns, 3 market-towns, 231 villages, 38 estates belonging to the counts, and 75 to different noblemen. The princes and counts Reufs, as well as their subjects, are Lutherans. In those towns where the princes and counts reside, there are superintendencies and Latin schools; but at Gera there is a gymnasium illustre. The manufactures of cloth, stuffs, stockings, and the iron founderies, afford employment to the inhabitants.

The family of Reufs belongs to the Wetteravian college of counts, and has as many votes as there are reigning lines: their number at present is 5. Its contingent to a Roman month is 88 florins. In time of war it raises a regiment of 6 companies, containing 1000 men, jointly with the princes of Schwartzburg, of which its proportion is 2 companies, which are likewise kept in pay in time of peace. To a chamber tax it gives 59 rix-dollars 54½ kr.

The reigning sovereign of the elder line has his own regency and consistory. The younger line has a joint regency and consistory, and with respect to certain revenues, also a joint tax-office in the town of Gera.

The title belonging in common to all the princes and counts of this family runs thus: Henry (XXX. or according to the number of each) elder, or younger Reufs, prince (or count) and lord of Plauen, lord of Greitz, Kranichfeld, Gera, Schleitz, and Lobenstein. The oldest reigning lord of the whole house is called the Elder, and the oldest of the other principal line is his adjunct. The present elder is Henry XI. of the elder line, Reufs, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Count and Lord of Plauen, reigning Prince of Upper and Lower Greitz, Grand Cross of the Imperial and royal order of St. Stephen, and acting privy counsellor to his Imperial and Apostolic Majesty.

REUTLINGEN, a free Imperial town in the duchy of Würtemberg, under the protection of the duke. It is of the Lutheran religion, contains upwards of 8000 inhabitants, has a fine hospital, an orphan-house, a good school, a large town-house (in which is still preserved an ancient battering-ram with 74 rings), and a great number of paper and powder mills, situated on the small river Echetz, which discharges itself into the Neckar. It has the privilege of screening any one who has committed manslaughter. In 1726 the whole town, except a few houses, was destroyed by fire. On account of this misfortune, its former Imperial and circular contribution was reduced in 1728 to 80 florins. To a chamber tax it gives 57 rix-dollars 44 kr. It lies 5 miles s. e. of Tübingen, in lat. 48° 29' N. long. 6° 56' E.

RHEINBACH, a district and small town in the upper archbishopric of Cologne, 15 miles s. of Cologne.

RHEINBERG, a district and town in the lower archbishopric of Cologne. The town was formerly fortified, but in 1703 the works were demolished, after being taken from France by the allies and Imperialists. The Rhine, which used to run close by it, altered its course at the end of the seventeenth century, so that it is now 4 miles distant from the town. By the peace of Baden, in 1715, it was again ceded to the Elector of Cologne, after having been for 12 years in the possession of the Prussians. It lies 7 miles s. s. w. of Wesel.

RHEINE, a small town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Münster, situated on the Ems, 18 miles n. w. of Osnabrück, which together with Bevergern forms a particular district. In 1759 it suffered greatly by fire. The Ems is navigable at this place.

RHEINECK, a small town on the Rhine, near its entrance into the Lake of Constance, in Switzerland. It is the capital of the Rheinthal, and residence of the bailiff of those cantons to which it belongs: 9 miles s. of Lindau.

RHEINFELDEN, a lordship, formerly a fortified town,

town, and at present the best of the four Austrian Forest Towns, in Swabia, on the north bank of the Rhine, over which there is a bridge here, 6 miles E. of Basel. At this place is the third fall of the Rhine.

RHEINFELS, a fortress on the Rhine, situated upon a high rock, in the district of the same name, in the lower county of Katzenelnbogen, between Coblentz and Bacharach, close by the small town of St. Goar. The new fort is called Neustadt. Opposite Rheinfels is New Katzenelnbogen, which is likewise a very strong castle, upon a high rock. Both belong to the house of Hesse-Rheinfels, but Hesse Cassel has the right of keeping a garrison in them. A double toll is collected here from the Rhine.

RHEINHEIM, a town in the county of Katzenelnbogen, belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt: 7 miles S.E. of Darmstadt.

RHEINMAGEN, a district and small town in the duchy of Jülich, situated on the Rhine, with a Catholic and a Calvinist church: 6 miles S.E. of Bonn.

RHEINSBERG, a small town of the circle of Ruppin, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the river Rhyn. It formerly belonged to the lords Beville: they in 1736 sold it to King Frederic William, and he gave it to Frederic II. at that time hereditary prince, who rebuilt the castle in a very handsome style. In 1744 he presented it to his brother Prince Henry. The magistrates have only the direction of the police; in other respects, it is governed by officers of the prince's appointment. It lies 10 miles N. of Ruppin.

RHEINTHAL, a district on the Rhine, extending from the county of Werdenberg to the Lake of Constance; it is divided into the Upper and Lower Rheintal, and belongs to the eight old cantons and Appenzel, which alternately appoint a bailiff for two years, who resides at Rheineck. The Abbot of St. Gall has a share in the jurisdiction and revenues. Since 1712 the Protestants and Catholics have enjoyed equal privileges here.

RHEINZABERN, a small town on the Erlebach, in the bishopric of Spire, which was formerly the residence of the bishop. This place is gone to decay, having repeatedly suffered by wars and conflagrations: 10 miles S.W. of Philippsburg.

RHINE, next to the Danube, the principal and largest river in Germany. It rises in the Grey League, in the Grisons, and is formed by the conflux of three streams, the Upper, or Hither Rhine, the Middle and Farther Rhine. The former rises from a lake, upon a mountain called Baduz, near Mount Crispalt; the second from Mount Luckmanier, and after a course of 24 miles joins the first near Disentis; the third rises in the Vogelsberg. The Hither and Farther Rhine unite in the Grisons, near Rezuns, above Coire; after which this river runs through the Lake of Constance, and near Mentz receives the Mayn, near Coblentz, the Mosel. Near Fort Schenke, in Gelderland, it is divided

into two branches, of which that to the left is called the Waal, and discharges itself into the Maas, at Worcum; the other is subdivided into two more branches; that to the right, called the New Issel, discharges itself near Duisburg, into the Old Issel; that to the left retains the name of the Rhine, and is again parted at Duerstede; the left branch is called the Leck, and runs into the Maas, above Rotterdam; the other, under the name of the Crooked Rhine, again separates into two branches, in the ditches of Utrecht, falls into the Zuyder Zee near Muyden, and is called the Vecht: the other is still called the Rhine, and loses itself in the sands near Cattwyck. The course of the Rhine is above 700 miles in the whole; it abounds in excellent fish, principally salmon, contains some gold-dust, and is of great importance to the trade of the countries watered by it.

RHINE, the Circle of Upper, is one of the 10 circles of the Empire, to which belong Hesse, Wetteravia, the bishoprics of Fulda, Worms, Spire, Strasburg, and Basel, the master of the order of St. John, Westreich, the Rhenish prelates, Zweybrücken, and the counties of Sponheim, Saarbrücken, Falkenstein, and Leiningen, the dominions of the princes of Nassau, the counties of Solms, Hanau, Isenburg, Sayn, Wied, Wittgenstein, Hatzfeld, and Waldeck, and the Imperial cities of Frankfurt on the Mayn, Friedberg, Spire, Worms, and Wetzlar. The directing princes of the circle are, the Bishop of Worms and the Elector of the Palatinate, as Count Palatine of Simmern.

RHINE, Circle of Lower, or electoral circle, is one of the 10 circles of the Empire, and comprehends the archbishoprics of Mentz, Triers, and Cologne, the dominions of the Elector Palatine of the Rhine, and the principality of Arenberg. The Elector of Mentz is director of the circle.

RHENA, a small town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin on the river Radegast, 14 miles E.S.E. of Lübeck.

RHENEN, a small town on the Rhine, in the province of Utrecht, on the frontiers of Gelderland: 6 miles E. of Duystede.

RHODEN, a small town and castle in the county of Waldeck, near which is the chapel of Old Rhoden: 13 miles N.N.E. of Corbach.

RHONE, one of the largest rivers of France, which rises on the frontiers of the Swiss Italian bailiwicks, in Mount la Fourche, runs through the Valais and the Lake of Geneva, receives the Saone near Lyons, and the Durance below Avignon, and discharges itself into the Mediterranean Sea by several channels. It is very rapid, abounds in fish, particularly large trout. Beavers are likewise met with in it. The land at its mouth has gained so much, that a tower erected on the edge of the sea in 1737 is now 6 miles distant from it.

RHUDEN, a town belonging to the Elector of Cologne, situated on the river Monne, in the duchy of Westphalia, on the frontiers of Paderborn, with
a Capa-

Capuchin convent and another of nuns. It has the second place at the provincial assemblies. In 1739 it sustained great injury by fire. It lies 12 miles s. s. e. of Lipstadt.

RHYNOW, a village of the Middle Mark, at the conflux of the rivers Rhyn and Havel. It gives name to the district of Rhynow, situated between the Dosse, Rhyn, and Havel: 9 miles s. e. of Havelberg.

RIBAUVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine and district of Colmar, 7 miles n. of Colmar.

RIBNIK, a small town of Upper Silesia, in the principality of Ratibor, 15 miles e. of Ratibor.

RIBNITZ, a small town on a gulf of the Baltic Sea, in the lordship of Rostock, in Mecklenburg, with a convent for nuns of noble extraction: 11 miles n. e. of Rostock.

RICHENWEIR, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine and district of Colmar, 6 miles n. n. w. of Colmar.

RIEDLINGEN, a small town of Swabia, on the Danube, belonging to the House of Austria, 7 miles n. w. of Buchau.

RIESENBURG, a town and castle of East Prussia, in the district of Marienwerder, situated on the river Liebe; it has a considerable trade and breweries: 12 miles w. of Marienwerder.

RIESENGBERGE, or Giant Mountains, are some of the loftiest mountains of Europe. They commence at Friedburg, on the frontiers of Upper Lusatia, near the Queiss, and form 3 ridges. The first, in Lower Silesia, runs through the principalities of Jauer and Schweidnitz, into the principality of Münsterberg and county of Glatz, separates Silesia from Bohemia, and is in general called the Bohemian Mountains. That part situated in the principality of Jauer is properly called the Giant Mountains: the second commences in the principality of Münsterberg, runs through the principalities of Neiß, Jägerndorf, Troppau, Teschen, as far as the Jablunka, and is called the Moravian Mountains. These mountains are remarkable for the so called Kettle, the Devil's Ground, the Devil's Pasture, and St. John's Well; the latter is frequented by vast numbers of people on St. John's day, who drink of the water, for the recovery of their health.

RIESSA, a village on the Elbe, near Strehla, in Misnia. Here was formerly a rich Benedictine convent, but it now belongs to the Elector of Saxony: 9 miles n. w. of Meissen.

RIETBERG, a county of Westphalia, between the bishopric of Paderborn and the county of Lippe, on the Ems. It is 20 miles in length, 7 in breadth, is a fief of Hesse-Cassel, and very populous. Its revenues are estimated at nearly 5000*l.* sterling. To a Roman month it contributes 72 florins, and to a chamber tax 70 dollars 49 kr. The present possessor is Wenceslaus Antony, Prince of Kaunitz-Rietberg, colonel, and chancellor of state at Vienna. Its capital, Rietberg, is a small place,

containing a Franciscan convent. About 1½ mile from thence is the fortified castle of Rietberg: 7 miles n. e. of Lipstadt.

RIETI, a town in the State of the Church and duchy of Spoleto, situated on the river Velino. It is the see of a bishop, immediately under the Pope, and is an ancient populous place, notwithstanding its unwholesome air. Near it is the Lake of Rieti, or St. Sufanna.

RIEZ, a small town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and district of Digne, 18 miles s. of Digne. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Aix.

RINTELN, a pretty strong town on the Weser, in that part of the county of Schauenburg belonging to Hesse-Cassel, between Hameln and Minden. It is of the Lutheran and Calvinist religion, and celebrated for the university founded at Stadthagen in 1619 by Prince Ernest III. Count of Holstein and Schauenburg, and removed to Rinteln in 1621. Its professors of divinity are Lutherans, but in the other departments there are likewise Calvinists. The public library belonging to the university is composed of presents from statesmen and professors since the year 1664, and was opened in 1730. The town contains a regency, a consistory, and has a garrison. From March till the beginning of December there is a bridge of boats over the Weser, for the accommodation of travellers. The inhabitants derive a comfortable subsistence from various branches of trade carried on by means of that river. Near the town, on the other side of the river, are a glass-house and stone-quarry. It lies 10 miles s. s. e. of Minden, in lat. 52° 12' n. long. 6° 44' e.

RIPATRANZONE, a small town in the State of the Church and marquisate of Ancona. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Fermo.

RÖBEL, a small town and district of Mecklenburg, in the principality of Wenden, on the Lake of Müritz: 10 miles n. of Wittstock.

ROCHEFORT, a small town with a castle, in Luxembourg, situated on the Somme, on the frontiers of Liege: 13 miles s. e. of Dinant.

ROCHLITZ, a small town and district in the electorate of Saxony, with a superintendency, in the circle of Leipzig, in Misnia, on the Schneeberg or Zwickau Mulda. It contains 3 churches: the principal one, of St. Peter, is in the suburb; that of St. Cunigunda is almost at the extremity of the town, and is a magnificent structure. The church of the Holy Ghost is by the lower gate. Near it are the hospital and burial-ground. To the west of the town is a castle, standing on a rock, which is a kind of gray marble. The inhabitants make good cloths, stuffs, and linens, and great numbers are employed in the neighbouring stone-quarries, the red stone from which is sent in great quantities to Leipzig and elsewhere. The bridge over the Mulda is of freestone, and round the town are found Jasper, chalcedonies, and other precious stones. It lies 5 miles s. of Colditz.

ROCKENHAUSEN, a small town and district in the Lower Palatinate, having about 1000 inhabitants, a Calvinist and a Catholic church, and a Lutheran meeting-house: 22 miles w. of Worms.

ROCROY, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Ardennes. It was built by Francis I. of France, for the defence of the frontiers. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, and is celebrated for the victory gained there by the French over the Spaniards in 1643. Lat. $49^{\circ} 55'$ N. long. $2^{\circ} 11'$ E.

RODACH, a small town on a river of the same name, belonging to Coburg; it has a castle and superintendency: 9 miles N.W. of Coburg.

RÖDDE, a small town on a channel of the Baltic Sea, in the Danish island of Laland. The passage from hence to Heiligenhafen, in Holstein, and to the island of Femern, is very much frequented.

RODEMACKERN, a town of France, in the district of Thionville and department of the Moselle, 9 miles N. of Thionville, and 10 S. of Luxemburg.

RODENBERG, a small town and castle with an extensive district, in that part of the county of Schaumburg belonging to Hesse-Cassel. Near this place a spring of mineral water was discovered in 1738. It lies 11 miles W. of Hannover.

ROBULX, a small town of Hainault, which was raised to the rank of a county by the Emperor Charles V. Before it fell into the hands of the French it belonged to a branch of the princely house of Croy: 11 miles S.W. of Nivelles.

ROGOSZNO, a small town and castellany in the wayodship of Posen, in Great Poland. It has a spring of mineral water, great quantities of which are sent to Vienna and other places.

ROKYTSCHANY, a royal borough in the circle of Pilsen, in Bohemia, on the frontiers of the circle of Beraun, with good cloth manufactures and trade in iron. The celebrated John Rokizana, otherwise called Ziska, leader of the Hussites, was born at this place: 7 miles W. of Pilsen.

ROLDUC, or HERZOGENRADE, a small town in the dutchy of Limburg, formerly belonging to Austria: 6 miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

RÖM, an island on the western coast of the dutchy of Sleswick, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, containing about 1500 inhabitants, who subsist by breeding cattle. The southern part of the island belongs to the diocese of Rypen, in Jütland, and the northern to that of Hadersleben.

ROME, one of the finest and most famous cities in the universe, situated in the Campagna di Roma, the ancient Latium, on the river Tiber: it is the capital of the State of the Church, and the residence of the Pope. Its whole circumference, including that part beyond the Tiber, and all belonging to the Vatican, is computed to be 15 Italian miles. The number of its inhabitants in 1784 amounted to 161,552. Its walls are nothing but brick, and it has 15 gates. This city contains 367 churches, convents, and other ecclesiastical buildings, and in-

numerable palaces. Rome has almost a superfluity of magnificent aqueducts and fountains. It has at present 4 bridges over the Tiber, the principal of which is that of St. Angelo. Pope Sixtus V. divided the whole city into 14 *Rioni*, quarters, called Rione di Monti, di Trevi, di Colonna, di Campo Marzo, di Ponte, di Parione, della Regola, di St. Eustachio, della Pigna, di Campitelli, di St. Angelo, di Ripa, di Trastevere, di Borgo. The castle of St. Angelo on the Tiber, the ancient *Moles Adriani*, the burial-place of the Emperor Adrian (and likewise of Lucius Aelius Verus, Antoninus Pius, L. Verus, and Commodus), is said to have received its present name from an angel, who at the end of the sixth century, when a pestilence was committing the most dreadful ravages, was seen by Pope Gregory the Great hovering over this building, in the act of sheathing a bloody sword; in commemoration of which circumstance a marble statue of the archangel Michael was placed on the top of it. During the wars with the Goths this edifice sustained great injuries and devastations. Pope Boniface IX. surrounded it with new walls; Alexander VI. made it a place of greater strength, and enclosed it with ditches and other works; Paul III. repaired the damages it received in the attack of the Imperial army in 1527, and built a new wall round it, defended by bastions; Clement VIII. erected the brass gates; Urban VIII. made the ditches wider and deeper, and rebuilt the bastions in the modern style, naming them after the four Evangelists; and Alexander VIII. formed a communication between this castle and the Vatican, by means of a covered way (*corridor*). The office of governor is always held by a prelate of high rank, under whom is a deputy governor, together with a garrison, composed of 200 regular troops, and several hundred citizens. Herein are preserved the Papal treasure, the archives, the valuable articles belonging to the church, with the tiara. Here state prisoners are likewise confined, and the castle contains an old and new arsenal. The buildings at Rome belonging to the church contain an almost incomprehensible treasure in the most exquisite productions of painting, sculpture, and architecture. The universally celebrated church of St. Peter, on account of its magnitude and beauty, may, with propriety, be termed the noblest temple in the world. It is entirely covered both within and without with marble. The inside of this church contains the most invaluable embellishments of marble columns, inlaid work, &c. Its length within is 575 feet, and the height to the bottom of the cupola is 142 feet. The high altar in the midst of the church is 96 feet in height, and of extraordinary magnificence. The tombs of the popes and other eminent persons interred in St. Peter's church are in general very splendid. In 1783 the sacristy annexed to it was completed by Pius VI. St. Peter's precedes in rank the cathedral of St. John of Lateran, which is said to have been built by the Emperor Constantine the Great after his baptism, and given by him, together with other things,



things, to the Papal chair; for which reason it was styled, *Omnium urbis et orbis ecclesiarum mater et caput*: the mother and head of all churches in Rome and in the world. The great obelisk erected by Pope Sixtus V. stands before the Lateran church, which is the cathedral belonging to the Pope as bishop of Rome, and therein the ceremony of the coronation is always performed. It contains the *Scala Santa*, of 28 white marble steps, by which Christ is said to have ascended to the palace of Caiaphas, wherefore penitents are permitted to touch it only upon their knees. Next to St. Peter's church the *Basilica di S. Paolo fuori delle Mura* is the largest in Rome. This Benedictine church is one of the four which pilgrims are obliged to visit in the holy year, and on that account it has a *Porta Santa*. The church of the Virgin Mary, called *La Rotonda*, is a remnant of the splendour of ancient Rome, and was formerly called the Pantheon, because it was dedicated to all the heathen gods. It consists of a single, lofty dome, which is not supported by pillars, neither has it any windows, but admits the light only by a large opening in the middle, constructed in the manner of a cupola. Herein are interred the celebrated painters, Raphael of Urbino, Hannibal Caracci, and Antony Raphael Mengs. Rome contains about 30 hospitals, the principal of which are, those of the Holy Ghost (*Archispedale di S. Spirito*), of the most Holy Trinity, and of St. James. As Rome is the residence of the head of the Catholic Christian world, we must take some notice of his three palaces, namely, the Vatican, the Quirinal, or the palace on Monte Cavallo, and the palace of St. John Lateran. In the extensive palace of the Vatican there is an innumerable multitude of remarkable things. It contains upwards of 11,000 apartments and rooms. The celebrated library here, originally begun by Pope Sixtus V. has, by the addition of those of Heidelberg, Queen Christina of Sweden, the Duke of Urbino, Cardinal Quirini, and Marquis Capponi, been augmented to 30,000 printed and 40,000 manuscript volumes. They stand in 8 large halls, and a cardinal is always librarian. The palace of Monte Cavallo, or the Quirinal, has been chosen by the popes as their constant residence, on account of the lightness of its apartments, the salubrity of its situation, and its delightful prospects. The Lateran palace was rebuilt by the celebrated Fontana under Sixtus V.; but in 1693 Innocent XII. converted it into an asylum for poor women, and endowed it very liberally. There are many other splendid palaces in the city, the most distinguished of which are those of Farnese and Borgheze. The palace of Barberini is supposed to be the largest next to the Vatican, comprehending a copious library, cabinets of antiquities and curiosities, and nearly 4000 apartments. The Campidoglio, or Capitol, built by Michael Angelo, is a beautiful palace, standing on the site of the ancient Capitol, so long the centre of the empire of the world. The body of this palace is the residence of the senator of

Rome (who must always be a foreigner), and the wings are inhabited by the *conservatores* of the city. In the *Museum Capitolinum*, instituted by Pope Clement XII. is to be seen a large collection of antiquities. The principal college of the university of Rome, built by the popes Innocent IV. Boniface VIII. and Clement IV. is called *della Sapienza*, from its inscription *Initium Sapientiae Timor Domini*. It is a magnificent structure, in which 8 professors teach divinity, 6 the civil law, 8 medicine, 5 philosophy, 1 the belles lettres, and 4 the Hebrew, Greek, Syriac, and Arabic languages. Urban VIII. and Alexander VII. annexed thereto a church and a public library. The most remarkable of the other colleges are—the *Collegium de Propaganda Fide*, with its admirable library and capital printing-house, provided with alphabets of nearly 30 ancient and modern languages, and to which additions are continually making; the *Collegium Clementinum*, the *Collegium Romanum*, and the *Collegium Nazarenum*, all three of which are chiefly for the young nobility, besides the Hungarian and German colleges. In the Roman college is shown the *Museum Kircherianum*, which in 1774 was augmented by the library, cabinet of curiosities, and medical apparatus belonging to the former academy of the Jesuits. To the academies and literary societies of Rome belong those of Roman history, geography, church history, the Roman antiquarian society, &c. Rome may be considered as the first city in the world for painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving. The academy of painting *di San Luca* is in great repute. Painters, sculptors, architects, and engravers are received into it without distinction of country or religion, and the greatest impartiality is observed in the distribution of the prizes. Herein foreigners and Protestants are upon the same footing as Italians and Catholics. Connoisseurs in the fine arts and in antiquities find an infinite variety of curiosities in the numerous galleries and cabinets, one of the most remarkable of which is the *Museum Clementinum*, established by Clement XIV. in 1769. Those travellers who have plenty of time and money would find it the best method to seek for an experienced Cicerone, or antiquary, to accompany them through the city, to see the ancient amphitheatres, triumphal arches, obelisks, pyramids, statues, aqueducts, &c. and to give them the necessary explanation. Rome contains 8 opera and playhouses. The chief place of resort for the last eight days of the carnival, when every body appears masked, is the fine street Il Corso, and the horse-races in the evening are a favourite diversion. The *Ghetto degl' Ebrei*, or Jews town, is inhabited by about 7000 Jews. According to a decree of Pope Gregory XIII. they are obliged every Saturday to send 100 men and 50 women to hear a sermon in the church of the Holy Trinity, and to wear in their hats and on their heads small pieces of red or yellow cloth, to distinguish them from the Christians. At night they are shut up in their own quarter of the city. The police is in general good, but

assassinations are frequently committed with impunity. There are 300 sbirri to maintain order and tranquillity whose commander is called *Barigello*. The pavement of the city is very bad in many parts, and the streets filthy, being never swept nor cleansed except by the rain. The best bread at Rome is baked by Germans, who form a distinct society (composed at present of 32 or 33 bakers), to whom belongs the fine church of St. Elizabeth, near *St. Andrea della Valle*; and they maintain their own minister. The trade of Rome is in a declining situation. The wealth of the various families is principally composed of the paper of the *Banco di St. Spirito* and of the various banking-houses, or *Monti*. The articles which still bring considerable sums of money to Rome, are essences, pomatum, curious flowers, chocolate, the trade in books, the sale of paintings and antiques, and the celebrated Roman hair-powder. In the beginning of April 1769 this city had the honour of a visit from the Emperor Joseph II. and the people conceived the intention of taking him to the Capitol, and of proclaiming him King of Italy.—In 1798 this city was taken by the French, who rifled its churches, galleries, and cabinets, of the most valuable paintings, statues, antiques, &c. which they sent to Paris. It was however retaken the year following, and the garrison was obliged to surrender upon capitulation. Lat. $41^{\circ} 53' N.$ long. $10^{\circ} 5' E.$

RÖMERSTADT, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, in the neighbourhood of which are some iron-mines: 20 miles N. N. E. of Olmütz.

RÖMHILD, a town and district, with 2 castles, on the frontiers of Henneberg, in Franconia, formerly the residence of Henry Duke of Saxe-Römhild. It forms a distinct lordship, having the title of Henneberg-Römhild, at the diets of the circle of Franconia. The castle in the town is called Glücksburg, that on the adjoining mountain is called Hartenberg, or Hartburg, and is gone to decay. The above-mentioned duke died in 1710, without issue. This caused a contention amongst the dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen, Saalfeld, Meinungen, and Gotha, on account of his territory, when it was settled that Saxe-Meinungen should have two thirds, and Saxe-Saalfeld the remaining third. It lies 13 miles S. of Meinungen.

ROMROD, a castle, small town, and district of Upper Hesse, situated near Alsfeld, belonging to Hesse-Darmstadt: 7 miles E. of Homburg.

RONCIGLIONE, a county and populous village, with several good houses, and a castle fortified in the ancient manner, in St. Peter's Patrimony, in the State of the Church, which Pope Paul III. gave as a fief, together with the duchy of Castro, to his natural son Peter Aloysius Farnese. Both were in the possession of his descendants, till Odoard Duke of Parma mortgaged them to the Papal chamber; and being unable to redeem them, they were in 1661 annexed thereto by Pope Innocent XI. See CASTRO.

ROMETTA, a small town of Sicily, on a hill in Val di Demone.

RÖNNE, a small town with a fortified, but no very deep harbour, in the Danish island of Bornholm, the residence of the governor or commandant of the island.

RONNEBERG, a small town, castle, and district, with a superintendency, in the principality of Altenburg, 15 miles S. W. of the town of Altenburg. Upon the death of Christian Duke of Eisenberg, in 1707, it devolved to the house of Gotha. The inhabitants subsist by manufacturing and dying stuffs. In 1666 a spring of mineral water was opened here, which again came into repute since 1765.

ROSENBERG, a town with a small castle in the principality of Oppeln, in Silesia, in the circle of the same name on the frontiers of Poland. It belongs to Count Gaschin, and has a good trade in horses with Poland. In 1709 the plague made great ravages here; and in the war of 1745 the Prussians blew up their magazines at this place, whereby the castle was consumed to ashes. It lies 25 miles N. E. of Oppeln.

ROSENBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, situated on the river Muldau, on the frontiers of Austria, belonging to Count Buquoy: 11 miles S. S. E. of Crumau.

ROSENBERG, a small town of East Prussia, situated in the district of Schönberg, 17 miles W. of Marienwerder.

ROSENFELD, a district and small town in the duchy of Würtemberg, in the Schwarzwald, 10 miles N. E. of Rothweil.

ROSENTHAL, a small town and district of Upper Hesse, belonging to Cassel, 11 miles N. N. E. of Marburg.

ROSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine and district of Benfelden: 13 miles S. W. of Strasbourg.

ROSIERES AUX SALINES, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, in the district of Nancy, situated on the Meurte: 6 miles W. of Lunville.

ROSLAU, a small town and district belonging to Anhalt-Zerbst, near the Elbe. It has a castle, and its district comprehends 19 villages: 4 miles N. of Dessau.

ROSRAZA, a town in the waywodship of Siradia, in Great Poland.

ROSSANO, a town on a rock on the sea-side, in the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citra. It is the see of an archbishop, has the title of a duchy, and belongs to the house of Borghese. The adjacent vallies yield oil, capers, saffron, and particularly very good pepper.

ROSSBACH, UPPER, a district and small town of Wetteravia, 3 miles S. W. of Friedberg, belonging to Hesse-Darmstadt. Lower Rossbach is a village in the same district.

ROSTOCK, the largest and most considerable town in Mecklenburg, situated on the river Warnow, which 8 miles from thence falls into the Baltic Sea, at Warnemünde. It was formerly a Hanse town.

The

The number of inhabitants in 1784 was 8500. The town is fortified, and is composed of 3 parts, the old, middle, and new town, which all together contain 9 churches. The magnificent one of the Virgin Mary, in the midst of the town, contains the remains of Hugo Grotius, who died here in 1645. Belonging to the church of the Holy Cross in the new town is a convent for nuns, daughters of noblemen and of citizens, natives of the place. In the new town are likewise the colleges of the university founded here in 1419, by dukes John and Albert, and by the senate, with which the university of Bützow was united in 1760; the professors are partly nominated and maintained by the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and partly by the magistrates of the town. Rostock likewise contains a fine town-house, a confistory, a Latin town school, several ducal academies, the libraries in the churches of St. James and St. John, and many private libraries; besides which it has excellent institutions for the poor and for orphans, a house of correction, and a stocking manufactory. This being the only sea-port town in Mecklenburg, it enjoys considerable privileges and immunities, has the right of coining, and the garrison is obliged to take an oath of fidelity to the town as well as to the duke. It carries on a great trade with Holland, England, France, and the north of Europe, which was formerly much more extensive. In 1712 this town was taken by Sweden, but soon after restored; in 1715 it was taken possession of by the Danes; and in 1716 by the Russians, on account of the misunderstandings between the duke, the town, and the nobility, but they soon evacuated it; and in 1719 it was reinstated in its ancient privileges by an Imperial commission. In 1760 and in 1761 it was taken by the Prussians, who levied considerable contributions therein. Rostock lies in lat. $54^{\circ} 10' N.$ long. $9^{\circ} 55' E.$

ROSSWEIN, a small town between Freyberg and Döbeln, on the Mulda, in the electorate of Saxony and district of Nosen, in the circle of Erzgebirge. In July 1746 it was greatly damaged by fire. The inhabitants carry on a pretty good trade in wool, flannel, and cloth. It lies 23 miles w. of Dresden.

ROTENBERG, a lordship and fortress situated on a mountain, 15 miles N.E. of Nürnberg. It was one of the most celebrated co-hereditary castles in Germany, and belonged to 6 noble families, who in 1663 sold the lordship to the Elector of Bavaria for 200,000 florins. In the Spanish succession war the fortress of Rotenberg was taken and demolished by the Imperial troops, and those of the circle of Franconia, and in 1706 the Emperor Joseph gave it to the Imperial city of Nürnberg. At the peace of Baden it was restored to the Elector of Bavaria, who rebuilt it in a better manner than before. In 1744 it was again besieged by the Austrians, but they were not able to take it.

ROTENBERG, a small town of Swabia in the county of Hohenberg, 5 miles w. of Tübingen,

belonging to the House of Austria. The Neckar divides it into 2 parts, one of which, containing the castle, retains the name of Rotenberg; but the other is called Ehingen. Near this place, in the village of Niedernau, and in the valley of Rotenberg, is a famous spring of mineral water.

ROTENBURG, on the Oder, a small town in the circle of Crossen, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, which was entirely rebuilt by the counts and lords of Rotenburg, and called after their name: 14 miles E. of Crossen.

ROTENBURG, a free Imperial town in Franconia, surrounded with moats and ramparts: it is of the Protestant religion, and contains 5 churches, an academy, a town-house, a fine spring of mineral water called St. George's Well, and likewise commanderies belonging to the Teutonic knights and those of Malta. The town is supplied with water from the river Tauber by means of water-works. It has a yearly fair, which lasts 8 days. The territory of Rotenburg is fertile in corn, extends about 10 miles, and is enclosed with palisades and towers. This town gives to a Roman month 148 florins, and to a chamber tax 162 dollars $32\frac{1}{2}$ kr. It lies 14 miles W. N. W. of Anspach, in lat. $49^{\circ} 22' N.$ long. $7^{\circ} 53' E.$

ROTENBURG, a small town in the circle of Upper Rhine and bishopric of Spire, 14 miles E. S. E. of Spire.

ROTENFELS, a town and district of Würzburg on the Mayn, 13 miles N. W. of Würzburg.

ROTH, a small town, castle, and district, in the principality of Anspach, situated at the conflux of the rivers Roth and Rednitz. It has manufactures of stockings, stuffs, and Lyons lacc. It is the birth-place of the celebrated John Matthias Gessner, and lies 18 miles S. of Nürnberg.

RÖTHA, a small town and castle in the circle of Leipzig, 8 miles S. of Leipzig, belonging to Baron Friele.

ROTHERSUND, a strait of the Baltic between the Danish islands of Falster and Laland.

ROTHWEIL, a free Imperial town situated on an eminence on the Neckar, in the Schwarzwald, whose territory is surrounded by Würtemberg, Hohenberg, and Bar. Its inhabitants are Catholics. It contains a house belonging to the knights of Malta, 3 convents, and the Imperial court of justice. This town was formerly in the Swiss League, but was excluded in 1632 for receiving an Austrian garrison. Its Imperial and circular contribution is 14 florins, and to a chamber tax it pays 157 dollars 20 kr. Lat. $48^{\circ} 8' N.$ long. $6^{\circ} 12' E.$

ROTTENBURG, a district and town on the Fulda, in Lower Hesse, which is divided into the old and new town. The former contains a palace belonging to the prince, and the latter the church. The district and town belong to the house of Hesse-Rheinfels. The convent founded in 1352 by the Landgrave Henry II. was appropriated by the Landgrave Philip to the maintenance of 20 superannuated priests. It lies 21 miles S. S. E. of Cassel.

ROTTEN-

ROTTENMANN, a small town with a college of regular canons, in the circle of Judenburg, in Upper Stiria.

ROTTERDAM, an opulent trading town on the Maas, or Merwe, where it is joined by the Rotte, in South Holland, 15 miles S. E. of the Hague, and 10 S. E. of Delft. It is the seventh in rank of those towns which send deputies to the assemblies of the province of Holland. It contains upwards of 7000 houses (a great number of which are very fine structures), between 90 and 100,000 inhabitants, 4 Dutch and 1 French Calvinist churches, an English, an episcopal, and a Presbyterian church, a fine new Lutheran, and a Catholic church; besides an academy, a board of admiralty, with the dock-yards and storehouses belonging thereto, warehouses of the East India company, sugar-houses, a Jews synagogue, an academy of sciences instituted in 1771, a metal statue of the famous Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam, erected in 1622, upon the great bridge over the Maas. The harbour is very commodious, and ships of the greatest burden can go into the midst of the town by means of deep canals: for this reason Rotterdam is the greatest commercial town in Holland next to Amsterdam. Rotterdam lies in lat. $51^{\circ} 54'$ N. long. $2^{\circ} 6'$ E.

RÖTTINGEN, a small town and district on the Tauber, in the bishopric of Würzburg, 5 miles N. E. of Mergentheim.

ROTTUM, a small island in the German Ocean, belonging to Groningen.

RÖTZ, a small handsome town of Lower Austria, on the frontiers of Moravia, in the circle below the Manhardsberg. The adjacent country yields good wine. The castle and lordship belonging to it is in the possession of the counts of Gatterburg: 6 miles S. S. W. of Znaim.

ROVEREDO, a town and castle on the river Leno, in the district of the same name on the confines of the Valais, in Tirol. This district comprehends the communities of Lizzano, Sacco, Volano, Marco, Noriglia, Trenbeleno, Terragnolo, and Vallarfa. This town and territory submitted voluntarily to the Emperor Maximilian I. in 1509, being then at war with the republic of Venice, to which they before belonged. For this reason they enjoy a number of privileges, such as an exemption from all duties upon goods for the use of the inhabitants themselves, and the right of proposing 3 persons, from whom the sovereign is to nominate the prætor, who is the highest officer in the town; but it is singular that no native of Roveredo can be a candidate. A prætor's authority lasts 3 years; but at the expiration of that term he is generally continued in his office 3 years longer with the concurrence of the town and of the communities. The magistrates of the town are 4 proveditores, and the principal persons in the communities are called *sworn men*. The town has a very considerable trade in silk established about the year 1520. It was very much extended in the seventeenth century by

the many foreign merchants who established houses and connexions at Roveredo; and the population of the place increased to such a degree that it was doubled in the course of the eighteenth century: for at the commencement it contained 7270 souls, and in 1766 there were 15,002. In 1722, 117,334 pounds weight of wrought silk were exported; in 1740, 150,160; and in 1763, 201,621. In the last-mentioned year the number of persons employed in the manufacture of silk, in the whole district of Roveredo, amounted to 4992. Very few of them live in the town itself; but the tradespeople and artificers are Germans and Italians; even the very servants are foreigners. Notwithstanding the prohibition, great quantities of raw silk are sent from Venice to Roveredo to be manufactured. For silk-dyeing, this town has the preference before Verona and the other Venetian towns. The annual revenues accruing to the sovereign from the exportation of silk, upon an average exceed 14,000 florins. Besides this principal article, Roveredo has a great trade in tobacco, of which near 10 ton is raised annually; besides in hams and salt meat, for which fat pigs are brought from Mantua and the State of the Church; and finally in hides, which are sent from Venice and Turkey to be tanned. Roveredo is likewise celebrated for its Imperial academy degli Agiati, established in 1750. This town was for some time in the possession of the French in 1796. It lies 10 miles S. of Trent, in lat. $45^{\circ} 51'$ N. long. $8^{\circ} 40'$ E.

ROVIGNO, a town on a peninsula, on the coast of Istria, which has 2 harbours, and belongs to Venice. The inhabitants, whose number is computed at 15,000, are very industrious. Many of them are employed in ship-building and the pilchard fishery, which is very considerable at this place. It lies 30 miles S. of Cabo d'Istria, in lat. $45^{\circ} 11'$ N. long. $11^{\circ} 33'$ E.

ROUSSELAER, a town of Flanders between Ypres and Cortrycht, situated on the little river Mandel, 10 miles N. N. W. of Courtray.

RUDELSTADT, a town and district with a fine castle on the Saale, in Thuringia, 5 miles N. of Saalfeld, and 15 S. of Jena, on the frontiers of Vogtland. It is the residence of the princes of Schwarzburg-Rudelsdorf. The town contains 511 houses and 4100 inhabitants. The castle stands upon a mountain, and was consumed by fire in 1573 and in 1735, but has been elegantly rebuilt. In the town-church is the burial-place of the princes. This place contains a regency, a consistory, and rent-chamber belonging to the prince, a good school, besides a theological seminary, founded by the late Prince John Frederic, manufactures of flannel and other stuffs established in 1754; and the celebrated Kalfschmidt's cabinet of natural curiosities removed hither from Jena in 1772. Lat. $50^{\circ} 44'$ N. long. $9^{\circ} 5'$ E.

RUDELSTADT, a new mine-town in the principality of Schweidnitz, in Silesia, situated on the river Bober, on the frontiers of the principality of Jauer.

Jaur. It was formerly a village called Rudelsdorf; but in 1747, 4 new copper-works were erected, a mine-office was established, and it was raised to the rank with all the privileges of a mine-town; whereupon its old name was laid aside, and the present one substituted in its stead. It lies 16 miles w. of Schweidnitz.

RUDKIÖBING, a small place, the only town in the Danish island of Langeland. It is fortified, has a good harbour and a free-school.

RUDOLPHSWERTH, or **NEUSTADTEL**, a town standing on a hill, on the river Gurk, in Lower Carniola. It has a large collegiate church, under the Archbishop of Görz, and 2 convents. Five miles from it is a warm bath called Neufädttl-Toplitz: 12 miles s.w. of Gurkfeld.

RUDONISKO, **RUDNIK**, an open town on the river San, in the circle of Pilsen, in Galicia.

RUE, a bailiwick and small town of Switzerland, belonging to the canton of Freyburg, 13 miles n.e. of Laufanne.

RUE, a town of France, in the department of the Somme and district of Abbeville, 10 miles n.w. of Abbeville.

RUFFACH, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine and district of Colmar, 6 miles s. of Colmar.

RUGEN, an island in the Baltic Sea, near the coast of Hither Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, the channel between which town and the island is not above a mile in breadth. It has the title of a principality, is 35 miles in length, the same in breadth, having a fertile soil. The principal places in it are, the small towns of Bergen, Garz, Gingst, with the castle and estate of Putbus. It was formerly much larger, and probably not an island, but united with Pomerania, from which it was afterwards separated by inundations, and made an island; for which reason it has so many peninsulas, as Wittow, Jasmund, Mönchguth, Ummanz, and Zudar. To this principality belong likewise several small adjacent islands, as Hiddensee, Rügen, and Vilm, the last of which belongs to Count Putbus. By the peace of Westphalia in 1648 this island was ceded to the crown of Sweden; in 1715 it was taken by the northern allied powers, afterwards given to the King of Denmark, and at length restored to Sweden by the peace of 1720. Lat. 54° 30' N. long. 11° 10' E.

RUGENWALDE, a pretty large town, which since the conflagration of 1722 has been handsomely rebuilt, in the dutchy of Wenden, in Farther Pomerania, situated on the Wipper. Its harbour, on the Baltic, is good, and it has a castle, with a church of its own. The salmon fishery and linen trade are very profitable. This town gives name to all the adjacent country. King Eric XIV. upon leaving Sweden, in 1439, kept his court here 20 years. It lies 20 miles w. of Stolpe.

RUHLAND, a thriving town on the Black Elster, in Upper Lusatia, on the frontiers of Misnia. It gives name to the circle of Rühland. The inha-

bitants carry on a profitable trade in fish and beer. It belongs to Count Hoym, and was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1768: 14 miles e. of Elsterwerda.

RUMIGNY, a town of France in the department of the Ardennes, capital of a canton in the district of Rocroy: 18 miles w.n.w. of Mezieres, and 12 s.w. of Rocroy.

RUMILLY, a town of Savoy, with a great trade, particularly in wheat. One side of it is watered by the river Seran, and the other by the Nepte: 16 miles n. of Chambery.

RUMMELSBURG, a small town of Farther Pomerania, in the dutchy of Wenden, situated on the Wipper, gives name to a circle, and has manufactures of cloth. In 1719 it was consumed by fire. It belongs to the family of Maffow, and lies 14 miles n. of New Stettin.

RUPPIN, **NEW**, the capital of the circle of the same name, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. It is a pretty large town situated on a lake, formed by the river Rhin; its trade, cloth manufactures, breweries, and agriculture, have of late years made it a flourishing place. The two principal churches belong to the Lutherans; it has likewise a Calvinist church and school. The circle of Ruppin was formerly a separate county; the last count was Wichman, who died in 1524. The burial-place of the counts was in New Ruppin. This town was entirely consumed by fire in 1787, but was rebuilt in a much more regular and handsome manner, and augmented one third. It lies 4 miles n. of Fehrbellin, in lat. 52° 57' N. long. 10° 34' E.

RUPPIN, **OLD**, a small open town on a lake of the same name, opposite New Ruppin, with an ancient castle, the residence of its former counts: 9 miles s. of Rheinsburg.

RUREMONDE, **ROERMONDE**, a pretty large, handsome, fortified town on the Maas, at its conflux with the Roer. Since the peace of Baden in 1714, it has belonged to the House of Austria. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Mechlin. In 1758 it was taken possession of by the allies under the hereditary Prince of Brunswick, but soon after evacuated. It was taken by the French in 1792, and retaken by the Prussians the year following. It lies 11 miles s. of Venlo, in lat. 51° 11' N. long. 3° 39' E.

ROBOORT, a small town in the dutchy of Cleve, where the Roer discharges itself into the Rhine; it formerly had a fortified castle upon a mountain, which, being of more detriment than advantage to the country, was demolished by the Elector of Brandenburg in 1640. It lies 8 miles n.n.e. of Kaiferwerth.

RUTZEN, a town of Silesia in the principality of Wolau, 20 miles n. of Wolau.

RUVO, a small town, the see of a bishop, in the province of Bari and kingdom of Naples.

RYDZYNA, a castle of Great Poland, in the way-wodship of Posen, 5 miles from Lissa, which since its destruction by fire in 1705, has been rebuilt in a much

a much handsomer manner than before. It is the residence of Prince Sulkowsky.

RYPEN, the capital of the diocese of Rypen, on the western coast of the peninsula of Jütland, situated on the Niblgæ, which discharges itself into the German Ocean about 4 miles from the town. It has a good trade in corn, oxen, and horses. The river is shallow, for which reason it will admit

only small vessels. It is the see of a bishop, has 2 large churches, a school, and good institutions for the poor.

RYPIN, a small town, capital of a district in the province of Dobrzin, in Great Poland.

RYSSSEN, a town of Overijssel, situated on the river Regge: 20 miles N. E. of Zutphen.

S.

SAALBURG, a district and town of Vogtland, on the Franconian Saale, which is sometimes improperly called Salzburg. It belongs to one of the counts Reufs, who resides in the castle of Oberstein at Gera.

SAALFELD, a town and district, on the Saale, in Thuringia, formerly containing a princely abbey of the Benedictine order. It is a handsome town, has a superintendency and a Latin school, and belongs to the ducal house of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. The castle, with its garden, and several churches, are worthy of notice. The rich Benedictine abbey was formerly situated on the mountain where the castle now stands. It lies 16 miles S. of Jena, in lat. $50^{\circ} 41' N.$ long. $9^{\circ} 7' E.$

SAAR, a small town and Cistercian convent, in the circle of Brünn, in Moravia, 12 miles N. E. of Iglau. There is likewise a convent and village of the same name in the circle of Czaflau, in Bohemia.

SAATZ, a circle of Bohemia, which is fertile in corn, and yields hops of the best quality. Since 1714 the territory of Elnbogen has been united with it, and is divided into the circle of Saatz Proper, and the circle of Saatz in the division of Elnbogen, to which is also annexed the district of Eger.

SAATZ, the capital of the circle of Saatz, in Bohemia; sustained great injuries by fire in 1767 and 1788: 12 miles S. S. E. of Commotau. Lat. $50^{\circ} 19' N.$ long. $11^{\circ} 17' E.$

SABINA, a small province of the Ecclesiastical State, bounded on the east by Abruzzo, on the north by the duchy of Spoleto, and on the south and west by the Tiber, by which it is separated from St. Peter's Patrimony, and by the river Teverone from the Campagna di Roma.

SABIONETTA, a principality and small town with a strong citadel, between Mantua, Parma, and Cremona, in Italy. When the ancient family of its princes became extinct in 1689, it was held as an Imperial fief by the governor of Milan, and was afterwards sold to Francesco Maria Spinola, duke of St. Pietro, who however did not take possession of it; but in 1708 it was given as a fief to Antony Ferdinand Duke of Guastalla, as the

nearest relation of the deceased Duke of Bozzolo, John Francis Gonzaga. He was succeeded by his brother Joseph Maria, who dying in 1746 without male heirs, the Empress Queen took possession of it, and annexed it to Guastalla; with which it was ceded to the Spanish Infant Don Philip, at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. It lies 9 miles N. N. W. of Guastalla, in lat. $45^{\circ} N.$ long. $8^{\circ} 13' E.$

SABOR, a small town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, to which belongs the village of the same name on the Oder, where is a toll collected from that river: 25 miles N. N. W. of Great Glogau.

SACHSA, a small town of Thuringia, in the county of Höhenstein, between Nordhausen and Osterode, belonging to the King of Prussia. There is a glass-house $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from this place.

SACHSENBERG, a small town in the county of Waldeck, 10 miles S. W. of Waldeck.

SACHSENHAGEN, a district and small town of Westphalia, in that part of the county of Schauenburg belonging to Hesse-Cassel: 13 miles W. of Hannover.

SACHSENHAUSEN. See FRANKFURT on the Mayn.

SACHSENHAUSEN, a small town in the county of Waldeck, 5 miles S. E. of Corbach.

SACHSENHEIM, a district in the duchy of Würtemberg, in which is the town of Great Sachsenheim, and the village of Little Sachsenheim. The former lies 12 miles N. N. W. of Stuttgart.

SAGAN, a principality of Lower Silesia, between Glogau and Lusatia, belonging, since 1646, to the princes of Lobkowitz, to whom it was sold by the Emperor Ferdinand III. and they now hold it as a fief of Prussia. The capital and residence of the prince is

SAGAN, situated on the right bank of the river Bober. It contains an Augustine abbey, a college and academy formerly belonging to the Jesuits, a Protestant church and school, a handsome palace of the prince, and good cloth manufactures. In 1768 it was made a regular post station to Frankfurt on the Oder and Berlin. The town contains 600 houses, and upwards of 3500 inhabitants. It lies

lies 7 miles E. of Sorau, in lat. $51^{\circ} 36'$ N. long. $13^{\circ} 2'$ E.

ST. AGATA DI GOTI, a small town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Benevento.

ST. AMAND, a town of France, in the department of the North and district of Valenciennes, situated on the Scarpe. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Baden: 7 miles N. of Valenciennes.

ST. AMARIN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 15 miles N. of Befort.

ST. ANDRÉ'E, a town of Lower Carinthia, in the jurisdiction of Salzburg, situated on the river Lavant, in a valley of the same name. It is the see of a bishop, who has the title of a prince of the Empire, is appointed, ordained, and confirmed by the Archbishop of Salzburg, and resides in the castle of Lavant. It lies 18 miles N.E. of Clagenfurt.

ST. ANGELO DI LOMBARDI, a small town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Conza. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1664.

ST. ANGELO IN VADO, a small town on the river Meta, in the duchy of Urbino, in the State of the Church: it is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Urbino.

ST. BERNARD, GREAT, is a mountain situated in the Valais, on the frontiers of Piedmont: the small one lies on the frontiers between the duchy of Aosta in Piedmont and the county of Tarentaise in Savoy. Another Little Mount St. Bernard, out of which rises the Farther Rhine, is situated in the Upper League, in the Grisons.

ST. CLAUDE, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of Mount Jura. It is situated on the river Lifon, between three rugged rocks of Mount Jura, and before the revolution was the see of a bishop under the Archbishop of Lyons.

STE. CROIX, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 4 miles E.S.E. of Colmar, and 6 W. of Brisach.

ST. DIZIER, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Upper Marne.

ST. FILIPPO D'ARGIRONE, a small town on the river Jaretta, in Val di Demone, in Sicily.

ST. GALL, a populous, well-built trading town, in league with the Swiss cantons, situated on the river Steinach, of the Calvinist religion. The church, academy, town-house, and library are worth seeing. The linen manufactures of this place are very flourishing, and its foreign trade is brisk. The town has fine bleaching-grounds belonging to it at the distance of 4 miles, near the river Sitter. The celebrated Roman Catholic Benedictine abbey of St. Gall is surrounded with the same wall as the town. The abbot has no power in the town, but his territory is separated from it by a high wall, and contains the minister with the remains of St. Gallus and other saints, the church of St. Othmar, the residence of the abbot, the habitations of the canons, and the library, in which are many curious

manuscripts. The abbot is a prince of the German Empire, but does not contribute to any of its expences. St. Gall lies 8 miles N.N.W. of Appenzel.

ST. GOAR, the capital of the lower county of Katzenelnbogen, on the west bank of the Rhine. It contains only 200 houses, but is very populous on account of its commerce and trade, particularly in wine. Catholics and Protestants are allowed the public exercise of their religion. The town is fortified, and, by the peace of Utrecht, was to be ceded to Hesse-Cassel, who was to give an equivalent for it to Hesse-Rheinfels; but in 1718 it was restored to the latter house, although Cassel retained the right of keeping a garrison therein. In 1759 this place sustained great injury by fire through the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder. In the Rhine, near St. Goar, is a considerable salmon-fishery. At the gates of the town commences the district called the Hundrück. It lies 6 miles N. of Bacharach.

ST. GOARSHAUSEN, a small town in the county of Katzenelnbogen, situated on the Rhine opposite St. Goar. Near it on a mountain is the strong castle called Katze.

ST. GOTHARD, a celebrated mountain of Switzerland in the canton of Uri.

ST. GULAIN, a small fortified town of Hainault, on the river Haine, 8 miles W. of Mons.

ST. HIPPOLITE, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Doubs: 12 miles S.W. of Porentui.

ST. HUBERT, a celebrated abbey in the forest of the Ardennes, in the bishopric of Liege, 14 miles W. of Bastogne.

ST. JEAN DE MAURIENNE, a small, open, fine town, the capital of the county of Maurienne, in Savoy, situated on the river Are, the see of a bishop, who holds several considerable distinct fiefs of the Duke of Savoy, and has the title of count. In the arms of the town are two fingers of St. John, which are said to be preserved in the cathedral, dedicated to that saint. It lies 25 miles S.E. of Chambéry.

ST. JOHANN, a small town on the Saar, in the county of Saarbrück, opposite the town of that name, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Saar. Both Lutherans and Catholics have churches here.

ST. LEONHARD, a town with a castle, near the river Lavant in Carinthia. The adjacent country contains 5 other places of the same name, which are distinguished by the surnames of St. Veit, St. André, on the Zwickerberg, on the river Moll, and in Gailthal.

ST. LOUP, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône and district of Luxeuil: 6 miles N.W. of Luxeuil.

ST. LUCIA, a small town, with the title of a duchy, in Val di Demone, in Sicily.

ST. MARCO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, the see of an archbishop, suffragan of Cosenza.

ST. MARD SUR LE MONT, a town of France, in the department of the Marne and district of St. Menehould: 12 miles s. of St. Menehould.

STE. MARGUERITE, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coast of France, belonging to the Hieres: 7 miles s.w. of Antibes.

ST. MARIA, a small fortified place on the Gulf of Spezzia, in the territory of Genoa, in Italy: 6 miles n. of Porto Vénere.

ST. MARINO, a small independent republic of Italy, situated in the duchy of Urbino, under the protection of the Pope. In 1739, by occasion of civil dissensions and commotions, Cardinal Alberoni, as legate of Ferrara, deprived this state of its independence, in which it was however reinstated by Pope Clement XII. in 1740, and confirmed therein by Pope Benedict XIV. in 1748. The government is in the hands of 40 persons, half of whom are from the nobility, and half from amongst the citizens. In matters of importance the great council is convened, to which each family sends a deputy. The principal officers of this small state are the 2 capitani, who retain their employment 6 months, and the commissary, or civil and criminal judge, who is appointed as an assistant to the capitani, and must be a foreigner, and versed in the law. He is changed every three years. The physician of the state holds his situation for the same term, and must likewise be a foreigner. The territory of this republic contains the small places of Faetano and Serravalle, besides its capital.

ST. MARINO, which stands on a high mountain, and has only one access. It contains nothing of consequence except a few churches. The mountain yields very good wine. St. Marino contains about 5000 inhabitants.

ST. MAURICE, a small town in the Valais, on the west bank of the Rhone. It is a very lively place, being the thoroughfare for every thing going from the Lake of Geneva, through the Valais, over the Great St. Bernard. It contains an abbey of regular canons of St. Augustine, wherein are preserved the relics of St. Maurice, who at the end of the third century is said to have been cut to pieces in the neighbourhood of this place, together with his legion, composed entirely of Christians. This place formerly belonged to Savoy, but was taken by the inhabitants of the Valais in 1476.

ST. MAXIMIN, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Var, 21 miles n. of Toulon.

ST. MENEHOULD, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Marne, 22 miles e.n.e. of Chalons.

ST. MIHIEL, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Meuse, situated on the Meuse.

ST. OMER, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Straits of Calais. It is a strong place, situated partly on an eminence, partly in a morass, on the Aa, and before the re-

volution was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Cambrai.

ST. PAUL, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Var, 7 miles w. of Nice.

ST. PIETRO, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, near Sardinia.

ST. POL, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Straits of Calais.

ST. PÖLTEN, a small handsome town, 30 miles w. of Vienna, situated on the river Drafa or Trafen. It is the residence of a great number of the nobility, and the adjacent country yields excellent saffron. The convent of Augustine canons was in 1784 removed from this place to Neustadt, near Vienna, and St. Pölten was appointed the residence of the Bishop of Neustadt.

ST. SEVERINA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on the river Noto. It is the see of an archbishop.

ST. SEVERINO, a town on the river Potenza, in the marquisate of Ancona, in the State of the Church, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Fermo: 13 miles s.s.w. of Macerata.

ST. TROPEZ, a sea-port town of France, in the department of the Var and district of Frejus, on a bay of the Mediterranean: 11 miles s. of Frejus.

ST. TROU, a small town in the district of Habsan and bishopric of Liege.

ST. VALERY, a sea-port town of France, in the department of the Somme and district of Abbeville, on the Somme: 9 miles n.w. of Abbeville.

ST. VEIT, a town of Middle Carinthia, situated at the conflux of the rivers Wilicz and Glan, 7 miles n. of Clagenfurt, between 4 mountains, on each of which is a church, frequented by pilgrims. The town has 6 churches, and in the market-place is a large marble fountain, made entirely of one piece, which is supposed to be a work of the Romans.

ST. VENANT, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and district of Bethune, situated on the Lis, 6 miles n.n.w. of Bethune, and 6 e. of Aire.

ST. URSITE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, belonging to the Bishop of Basel: 27 miles s.w. of Basel, and 5 s. of Porentrui.

SALEMI, a town of Val di Mazzara, near Palermo in Sicily.

SALFELD, a small town of East Prussia, in the province of Hocker-Land, situated on a small lake called Mebing: 23 miles s.e. of Marienburg.

SALINS, a town of France in the department of Mount Jura, situated in a valley, with famous salt-springs. In the adjacent country are quarries of jasper, alabaster, and black marble.

SALM, a princely county, bordering on the Vosges mountains, belonging to the circle of Upper Rhine, and subject to the reigning prince of Salm-Salm. It is likewise called the upper county of Salm;

Salm; its principal town is Salm, which has a castle standing upon a mountain. The princes of Salm are descended from the Wild and Rhinegrave John VI. and in 1623 were raised to the rank of princes of the Empire. Prince Lewis Otto died in 1738, and left only 3 daughters; upon which the dominions of Salm devolved to Nicholas Leopold, Wild and Rhinegrave of Neufville, and his 2 cousins John Dominicus Albert and Philip Joseph. From Nicholas Leopold and Philip Joseph are descended the 2 lines of which this house is at present composed, namely, Salm-Salm and Kyrburg, who vote at the diet alternately for a year each.

SALMUNSTER, a small town and district, in the bishopric of Fulda, on the river Kinz, 19 miles s. s. w. of Fulda.

SALTZKOTEN, a small town in the bishopric of Paderborn, with a good salt-mine: 7 miles s.w. of Paderborn.

SALTZUFLEN, a town in the county of Lippe, with a salt-mine, belonging to the reigning Count of Lippe: 19 miles s.w. of Minden.

SALUZZO, a marquisate of Italy, on the frontiers of France, between Piemont Proper, the county of Nice, the county of Lucerne, and France. It belongs to the Duke of Savoy. The chief town is Saluzzo, which is situated on the Po, has a castle, and is the see of a bishop: 14 miles n. n. e. of Coni.

SALZBURG, an archbishopric in the circle of Bavaria, between the duchy of Bavaria, Austria, Carinthia, and Tirol. It is a mountainous country, but contains excellent pasturage, salt-pits, and mines. It is divided into 40 districts. The archbishop is an independent state of the Empire, is always a Papal legate, primate of Germany, and has the right of wearing a cardinal's habit. His suffragans are the bishops of Freising, Ratibon, Brixen, Gurk, Chiemees, Seckau, and Lavant; the 4 last are appointed by him alone, without requiring any confirmation from the Pope. In 1783 and 1786 the Archbishop of Salzburg was obliged to relinquish his metropolitan rights over Lower Austria, Carinthia, Stiria, Tirol, and the Austrian quarter of the Inn; but he retained his jurisdiction over Gurk, Lavant, Grätz or Seckau, and Brixen. The archbishop is co-director of the circle of Bavaria with the Elector of Bavaria, and has the first place on the ecclesiastical bench in the college of princes. The chapter is composed of 24 canons, who must all be of the rank of counts or lords: and upon a vacancy in the archbishopric, it has the directorship in the college of princes. The archbishop's revenues are estimated at upwards of 200,000*l.* sterling. To a Roman month he gives 1828 florins, and to a chamber tax 608 dollars 69 kr. The inhabitants amount to 250,000. The numerous Salzburgers in Prussia, and various parts of Germany, are descended from those Protestants who emigrated from thence in 1732, on account of religion, whose number amounted to 30,000. Some of them went to Holland, England, and Swe-

den, and great numbers to the British colonies in America.

SALZBURG, the capital of the above archbishopric, and archiepiscopal residence, is situated on the Salza; it is fortified, and contains about 14,000 inhabitants. The fortress standing to the right of the Salza on a mountain, is only opened once a year for inspection. The other remarkable things in Salzburg are, the arsenals, the magnificent archiepiscopal palace, the fine large fountains before it, and the palace opposite, called the New Building, where the provincial assemblies and those of the upper colleges are held; it contains also a library: the delightful summer palace of Mirabella, with its chapel and gardens; the palaces of Lodron and Khünburg, and of several of the canons. The amphitheatre hewn out of a rock, and the archbishop's stables, deserve notice.

The oldest of the churches is that of St. Peter. The cathedral of St. Rupert is a magnificent structure of freestone and marble; the roof is of copper. To the right of it is the archbishop's residence. The Benedictine convent near St. Peter's church contains a considerable library, and in the convent of St. Stephen is the tomb of Theophrastus Paracelsus. In 1617 an academy was established, and soon after, in 1620, an university was founded here by Paris, at that time archbishop, and Count of Lodron. Four miles from hence are the palaces of Klefshiem and Belvidere, and the capital salt-mine of Hallein. Near the town is likewise the mountain called Mönchsberg, through which the Archbishop Sigismund Christopher, Count of Schrottenbach, began to make a road, which was completed in 1767, and is 422 feet in length, 24 in height, and 22 in breadth. Salzburg lies in lat. 47° 46' N. long. 10° 39' E.

SALZE, a small town near the Elbe, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with salt-mines. It is otherwise called Great Salza: 6 miles w. n. w. of Barby.

SALZUNGEN, a small town and district on the Werra, on the frontiers of Henneberg, in Thuringia, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Meinungen. It has several salt-works, and a castle called Schnepfenburg, standing on an eminence: 10 miles s. of Eisenach.

SALZWEDEL, a town in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the Jeetze. It is divided into 2 parts, the old and new town, which have one common magistracy. It has manufactures of serge and stockings, and a great trade in linen: 10 miles s.w. of Arendsee.

SANDAU, a town and district in the circle of Jerichow, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the Elbe: 5 miles s.w. of Havelberg.

SANENTHAL, a valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the frontiers of the Valais, in which stands the castle of Sanen.

SANGERHAUSEN, a district and town, near the Harz, in the circle of Thuringia, belonging to the Elector of Saxony. It has a castle, 2 parish and several other churches, a good Latin school, and a

superintendency. The number of inhabitants exceeds 3500: 14 miles S.E. of Stollberg.

SANTHIA, a fortified town, with a good trade, in the lordship of Vercelli, which belongs to Piedmont, in Italy: 28 miles N. N. E. of Turin.

SANTO SEVERO, a small town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Manfredonia.

SANTVLIET, a small fortified town of Brabant, between Antwerp and Bergen-op-Zoom. Four miles from hence is the fort of Lillo.

SARBRÜCK, a county in the circle of Upper Rhine, bounded on the west and south by France, on the east by Zweybrücken, on the south by France and the lordship of Ottweiler. It abounds in forests, is fertile, and has a good trade. The established religion is the Protestant, but Catholics are tolerated here and there. Sarbrück had formerly its own counts, whose family becoming extinct in 1380, it devolved to the house of Nassau. The counts, and, since 1688, the princes of Nassau-Saarbrück, are divided into 3 lines, Ottweiler, Saarbrück, and Ufingen. The first became extinct in 1723, and the second in 1728, when the whole county became the property of Charles Prince of Nassau-Ufingen, by whom it was given, in the partition of 1736, to his brother William Henry, but with the exception of the portion of Weilburg. This prince in 1767, with the concurrence of the Emperor and Empire, concluded a treaty with France concerning the frontiers, when several districts belonging to Saarbrück, lying beyond the Saar, including the convent of Wadgassen, were given up to France, but those on the other side of the Saar lying in this county and belonging to France, were wholly ceded to Nassau-Saarbrücken. The capital and residence of the prince is

SARBRÜCK, situated on the Saar: it is not large, but contains a handsome newly-erected palace belonging to the prince, a Lutheran and a Calvinist church, the former of which was magnificently rebuilt in 1762, and a well-regulated academy. The ancient abbey of St. Arnudel or St. Arnul, was secularized at the peace of Westphalia. It lies 14 miles W. of Zweybrücken, in lat. $49^{\circ} 16'$ N. long. $4^{\circ} 43'$ E.

SARBURG, a district, town, and fortified castle in the upper archbishopric of Triers, situated on the Saar, 10 miles S. of Triers.

SARDINIA, one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Italy, with the title of a kingdom. On the north it is separated from Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacio. The climate is not so unhealthy as its inhabitants represent, and the soil is very fertile in oil, corn, and wine. Great quantities of salt and cheese are made here, and with the latter article a considerable foreign trade is carried on. The same might be done with corn, were there not such heavy duties upon exportation. This island has a capital breed of horses. It is divided into 2 parts, *Capo di Sotto* (the lower), *Capo di Sopra* (the upper). There are 44 small islands be-

longing to Sardinia, only 8 of which are inhabited. This island, after being subject to the Romans, Vandals, Saracens, Pisans, and Genoese, was in 1154 raised to a kingdom by the Emperor Frederic I. The Popes endeavoured to make themselves masters of it, but failing in the attempt, Pope Boniface VIII. gave it to the King of Arragon, who with some difficulty obtained peaceable possession of it in 1324. Thus it belonged to Spain till 1708, when it was conquered by the English for the House of Austria, to whom it was guaranteed by the peace of Utrecht in 1713. But it was retaken by King Philip V. in 1717. At length, in 1720, it was ceded to the Duke of Savoy as an equivalent for Sicily, who derives little advantage from it, except the title of king, and governs it by a viceroy. The number of its inhabitants amounts to 376,000, and, including the small islands, to 423,514. Their dispositions are none of the best; and revenge, in particular, is such a prevalent passion, that 400 persons are annually assassinated, and justice never interposes to remedy the evil. The government of Sardinia is very mild, and almost every thing is left in the same state as formerly. It is very poor in arts and manufactures, and has not a single vessel for the exportation of its productions. Even the tunny and coral fisheries are carried on by French, Catalans, Sicilians, Neapolitans, and Genoese, a duty being paid for the former to several Sardinian families, and for the coral to the court of Turin. Besides the Sardinian language, which is a corrupt mixture of Spanish and Italian, the inhabitants likewise speak the Algarese (a dialect of the Catalanian, Algeri being a Catalanian colony), the Sassarese, a dialect of the Tuscan (used by the Pisans remaining in Sassari, Tempio, and Castel Sardo), and Spanish. But the latter is by degrees giving way to the Italian, which is in most general use.

SARDINIA, the dominions of the King of Sardinia comprehend the island and kingdom of Sardinia, the duchy of Savoy, the principality of Piedmont, the duchy of Montferrat, and part of Milan. His continental dominions in 1772 contained 2,733,394 inhabitants, the island of Sardinia, including the small ones belonging to it, 423,514, forming a total of 3,156,908. His revenues are estimated at above 1,000,000*l.* sterling.

The King of Sardinia, as Duke of Savoy, is Imperial vicar in Italy, and the former dukes frequently sent deputies to the diets, the last instance of which was in the seventeenth century. The king has unlimited power in all his dominions. In ecclesiastical matters the power of the Pope is circumscribed within very narrow limits, although the Catholic is the established religion in these countries. The Pope cannot publish any bull without the consent of the king's council, nor can the tribunal of Inquisition at Turin apprehend any one without its concurrence. The king nominates to all vacant benefices, and may even take off a third part of their incomes. For all estates annexed to the convents since 1600, they are obliged to pay taxes,

taxes, the same as the other inhabitants; and suits between clergy and laymen, let the former be plaintiff or defendant, are decided by lay judges. The king has the right of appointing whomsoever he pleases as one of the cardinals.

Affairs of state are transacted by the king's council; and foreign, domestic, and military concerns belong to the first secretary of state, in the different departments. Great improvements were made in the administration of justice, by a new code drawn up in 1770 by King Charles Emanuel III.*

Savoy contains abundance of wood and oxen. Piedmont yields great quantities of the best silk and hemp, Italian fruits, oil, oxen, sheep, pigs, fowls, pigeons (most of the latter are sent to Genoa), and has manufactures of silk, hats, and snuff-boxes. Sardinia produces oil, corn, oranges, &c. A considerable quantity of all these articles is exported to foreign countries, and before the present war, 6 million pounds of raw silk were annually sent from Turin to France. Nevertheless, upon the whole, the balance of trade is against the dominions of Sardinia; for the value of their exports is exceeded by that of their imports, consisting of cloths and linen from England, Holland, and France; spices, sugar, Venetian looking-glasses, leather, tin, iron, and copper, from Switzerland and Saxony.

The Piedmontese are warm admirers of the French, whom they in a great measure endeavour to imitate (see *PIEDMONT*). They hate the Genoese, and despise the other Italians, for which reason they are disliked by the latter. The spirit and military turn of the nobility occasion more duels in Piedmont alone, than in all the rest of Italy together.

The army of the King of Sardinia is composed of about 30,000 men: in time of war it is frequently augmented to 50,000. Amongst the infantry there are at present 1 German regiment, and 3 of Swiss from the Valais, the Grisons, and Bern. His naval force consists only in a few small vessels.

The present royal family is descended from the ancient counts of Savoy; of whom Amadeus VIII. was made a duke by the Emperor Sigismund, in 1416. In 1418 he obtained possession of Piedmont, which had for some time belonged to a collateral line of the house of Savoy, and upon its extinction it was again united with Savoy. In consequence of a marriage with the daughter of the King of Cyprus, of the family of Lusignan, the house of Savoy laid claim to Cyprus, and likewise to the kingdom of Jerusalem. The first part of the sixteenth century was an unfortunate era for Savoy, as, by occasion of the war between France and Spain, Duke Charles III. lost almost all his dominions. It was not till the treaty of Chateau Cambresis in 1559, that Duke Emanuel Philibert was able to exert himself for the restoration of his exhausted provinces. He encouraged industry amongst his subjects, who were before idle and indolent, promoted manufactures, particularly those of wool and silk, planted vast numbers of mulberry-trees,

thereby laying the foundation to the culture of silk, at present so extensive in Piedmont. He likewise provided for the security of his dominions, by fortifying different places, and building a citadel at Turin. The welfare of the country was not so much promoted by his son Charles Emanuel I. nor by Victor Amadeus I. who were engaged in wars and quarrels with their neighbours; but during their reigns many excellent institutions were effected for the promotion of trade and industry. In this respect they were excelled by Charles Emanuel II. upon assuming the government, after a turbulent minority. But the power of this house received the greatest accession under the politic administration of Victor Amadeus II. In the war of the Spanish succession he sided with Austria, and upon the Duke of Mantua being put to the ban, he obtained possession of the whole of Montferrat, on which his house had claims from the sixteenth century, but of which only a part had belonged to it from the year 1631. Besides this, he likewise acquired the districts of Alessandria and Valenza, Lomellina and Val di Sesia, in the Milanese. By the peace of Utrecht in 1713, Sicily was ceded to him, and therewith he obtained the full rank and title of king, instead of his former title of royal highness. In 1720 he was obliged to exchange Sicily for Sardinia. His son Charles Emanuel III. as an ally of France and Spain, by the peace of 1736 added to his dominions the districts of Novara and Tortona, in the Milanese, and by the treaty of Worms in 1743, as an ally of Austria, he obtained the province of Vigevano, in the Milanese, the greatest part of the county of Anghiera, part of the district of Pavia, and the territory of Bobbio, with part of Piacenza, the latter of which he again lost by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 (see *PIACENZA*). This king was the mediator of peace between Great Britain and France in 1763, and his son, the present King Victor Amadeus III. jointly with France and the canton of Bern, restored tranquillity to Geneva in 1782.

In 1792 the French having declared war against the King of Sardinia, over-ran the whole duchy of Savoy, which, by a decree of the Convention, was made a department of France. In 1796 he was obliged to surrender several of his strongest towns as the price of peace with that republic. This was only the prelude to the loss of all his continental dominions, which remained in the hands of the French, till in 1799 they were completely dispossessed of them by the victories of the Russian and Austrian armies.

SARGANS, a bailiwick, and formerly a county of Switzerland, near the Rhine, between the canton of Glaris, Toggenburg, and the Grisons. It belongs to the 8 old cantons, and since 1712 the Calvinists and Catholics have enjoyed equal privileges. The capital is likewise called Sargans. The bailiff resides in the castle of this place: he is changed every two years, and is appointed by the 8 old cantons. It lies 14 miles N. of Chur.

SARGUEMINES.

SARGUEMINES, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Moselle, near the river Saar.

SAR LOUIS, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Moselle, fortified by Vauban: 26 miles N.E. of Metz.

SARMUND, a district and small town on the Saar, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 7 miles S. of Potsdam.

SARNEN, a village, the capital of the canton of Unterwalden in Switzerland: 8 miles S. of Lucern.

SARNO, a small town of Naples in Principato Citra, on the frontiers of Terra di Lavoro. It has an ancient castle, and confers the title of duke on the family of Barberini: it is likewise the see of a bishop, suffragan of Salerno.

SARNOWA, a small town in the district of Frauentadt and waywodship of Posen, in Poland.

SARREBOURG, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Meurthe: 35 miles E. of Nancy, and 25 N.E. of Luneville.

SARSTEDT, a small town on the Innerste, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, 7 miles N.W. of Hildesheim.

SARTENE, a small town in the district of the same name, in the south-western part of the island of Corsica.

SAS DE GAND, a town and fortress of Flanders, which has its name from a sluice (in Flemish, Sas) constructed by the inhabitants in the sixteenth century. In 1644 this place and the adjacent fort were taken by the Dutch troops, who retained it after the peace of Münster.

SASSARI, the capital of the province of Capo di Sassari, in Sardinia. It is a pretty large fortified place, with a castle, and is the see of an archbishop. An university was founded here in 1765.

SAVE, a river which rises in Upper Carniola, separates Croatia, Slavonia, and Bosnia, and discharges itself into the Danube near Belgrade.

SAVERNE, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine, 18 miles W.N.W. of Strasbourg.

SAVIGLIANO, a town, the fortifications of which have been demolished, situated on the river Maira in Piedmont: 12 miles N. of Coni.

SAULGAU, one of the five so called Danube towns, on the Schwarzbach, in the Austrian part of Swabia: 5 miles S.W. of Buchau.

SAVONA, a sea-port town in the western part of the territory of Genoa, with a strong citadel standing on a rock. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Milan; contains handsome houses, large churches, extensive hospitals, and upwards of 30,000 inhabitants. The republic of Genoa has suffered the harbour to be choked up by degrees, to draw the commerce of this town to the metropolis. It is the best town in the territory of the republic next to Genoa, and the birth-place of Pope Julius II. and of the poet Chiabrera. It lies 19 miles W.S.W. of Genoa.

SAVOY, a duchy in the north-west part of Italy, bounded by France and the Lake of Geneva; it is part of the dominions of the King of Sardinia, and

is separated by the Alps from Piedmont. It is composed of 6 small provinces; Savoy Proper, to which is annexed part of the district of Bugey, the remainder of which belongs to France,—the duchy of Chablais, the duchy of Genevois, the county of Maurienne, the county of Tarentaise, and the barony of Faucigny, or Fossigny. The high mountains make the climate cold, but the country is nevertheless populous and tolerably fertile in corn, the vallies yielding wine, and the mountains pasturage. The capital of it is Chambéry. Great numbers of the inhabitants go abroad, principally to France, and some to other countries, to seek their livelihood. The language in general use here is French. In the war of the Austrian succession this country was occupied by Spanish troops; and during the present war it was some time in the hands of the French, who were driven out of it in 1799.

SAX, a village and bailiwick of Zurich, between Rheintal, Werdenberg, and Appenzell. The ancient castle of Sax, or Hohen-Sax, was destroyed in 1405. The residence of the bailiff is the castle of Forsteck, from whence the bailiwick is frequently called by the same name: 14 miles S. of Rheineck.

SAXKJÖBING, a small town in the Danish island of Laland.

SAXONY comprehends a great part of Germany, extends from Poland and Bohemia to the German Ocean and Denmark, and is divided into 2 circles, viz. Upper and Lower Saxony. The former is bounded on the west by Lower Saxony, on the south by Franconia, on the east by Bohemia and Poland, and on the north by the Baltic Sea; and comprehends the electorate of Saxony, the margravate of Misnia, the bishoprics of Merseburg and Naumburg, the landgravate of Thuringia, the principalities of Anhalt, Coburg, and Querfurt, the abbey of Quedlinburg, the counties of Barby, Mansfeld, Schwartzburg, Stollberg, Gleichen, and Hohenstein, the margravate of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania. The director of the circle is the Elector of Saxony.

The circle of Lower Saxony is bounded on the east by Upper Saxony, on the south by the same and Hesse, on the west by Westphalia and the German Ocean, on the north by Jütland and the Baltic Sea. This circle comprehends the duchies of Brunswick, Lüneburg, Magdeburg, Bremen, Mecklenburg, Holstein, and Lauenburg, the principalities of Halberstadt and Ratzeburg, the bishoprics of Hildesheim and Lübeck, and the Imperial cities of Lübeck, Hamburg, Bremen, Mühlhausen, Nordhausen, and Götting. The directors of this circle are the Elector of Hannover, as Duke of Bremen, and the Elector of Brandenburg, as Duke of Magdeburg.

SAXONY, a duchy and electorate of the German Empire, derives its name from the Saxons, a famous nation, who occupied a considerable part of Germany. Their first residence was in Nordalbingia, or the country on the north side of the Elbe, from whence they spread farther into modern Holstein, Ditmarsh, and Stormar, as far as the Ems; and at length

length to the Scheld and Rhine. At the time of Charlemagne they bordered to the north on the Normans, to the east on the Obotrites, to the south on the Franks, and to the west on the Frielanders. They were then divided into Westphalians, Eastphalians, and Angrivarians. Charlemagne, after a war of above 30 years, reduced this powerful nation under the subjection of the Frankish empire, and by force compelled them to become Christians.

From the time of Charlemagne, Saxony was for a long time immediately under the Frankish monarchy. But during the reign of Arnulph it was again governed by dukes; and Otto I. upon his departure for Italy, appointed Herman Billungen at first as governor of Saxony, and afterwards gave him part of it as a duchy, probably what is now called Lüneburg, with a district on the other side of the Elbe. The male line of Herman becoming extinct by the death of Duke Magnus in 1106, the Emperor Henry V. gave the duchy of Saxony to Lothair Count of Supplinburg and Querfurt; and the latter, upon becoming Emperor, ceded it to his son-in-law, Henry Duke of Bavaria. After Lothair's death, Conrad III. promised Saxony to Albert Count of Ascania, and put Duke Henry to the ban, for preventing Albert from taking possession of it. Henry again subdued Saxony by force of arms, but died immediately after. His son, Henry the Lion, at first obtained Saxony, and afterwards Bavaria, but being in disgrace with the Emperor Frederic I. he again lost both of them, which caused considerable alterations in both countries. Engern and Westphalia were given to Philip Archbishop of Cologne, and the duchy of Saxony (comprehending Lauenburg, and what was afterwards called the Electoral Circle), with the arch-offices annexed to it, to Bernard of Ascania.

The Ascanian line of electors of Saxony became extinct with Albert III. in 1422. Hereupon, the Emperor Sigismund gave the duchy of Upper Saxony, with the dignity of elector and office of arch-marshal, the burgraviat of Magdeburg, the palatinate and town of Alsfeldt belonging to it, and the county of Brene, to Frederic the Warlike, margrave of Misnia.

The margraves of Misnia are descended from the ancient counts of Wettin. Dedo Count of Wettin in 1048 obtained the margraviat of Misnia, during the reign of Henry I. Henry the Enlightened united the landgraviat of Thuringia with Misnia. His son Albert the Wicked was, through his own fault, engaged in a destructive war with his sons by his first marriage, Frederic and Diezeman, which terminated to the advantage of the latter. Frederic's great-grandson was the above-mentioned Frederic the Warlike, who brought the electoral dignity and duchy of Saxony into his family. This Frederic's son, Frederic the Meek, left 2 sons, Ernest and Albert, who were the founders of the 2 still flourishing lines of Saxony, the Ernestine and Albertine. In the division of the dominions, Ernest had the electoral dignity and Thuringia, and Albert,

Misnia. Ernest was succeeded by Frederic the Wise, and the latter by his brother John the Firm, who had 2 sons, John Frederic and John Ernest. The latter received the district of Coburg for his share, and had besides an annual pension of 14,000 gulden, but died without issue. The elder was taken prisoner in the war of Smalkald, and lost the electoral dignity, together with the greatest part of his dominions. Maurice Duke of Saxony, grandson of the above-mentioned Albert, got possession of both, and the sons of the captive John Frederic had nothing left but a yearly pension of 50,000 gulden, and certain castles, towns, villages, and estates, which, with what has since been added thereto, compose the dominions of the house of Saxony of the Ernestine line. John Frederic indeed regained his liberty, and likewise survived Maurice, but could not recover the electoral dignity. Maurice was succeeded by his brother Augustus. He added to his dominions part of the county of Henneberg, several places in Vogtland, the present circle of Neustädt, established the chamber and arsenal at Dresden, and received into his territories great numbers of woollen manufacturers, who had left the Netherlands on account of the cruelties exercised by the Spanish governor, the Duke of Alva, against the Protestants. Christian II. grandson of the above Augustus, laid claim to the dominions of Jülich upon the death of the last duke. He died without issue. His brother and successor, John George I. conducted himself with the greatest circumspection at the commencement of the thirty years war, and performed very important services to the House of Austria, by quelling the insurrection of the Bohemians. But he was compelled by the Emperor Ferdinand II. himself to become his enemy, as he ordered the severe edict of restitution to be put in force likewise in Saxony. The elector hereupon entered into an alliance with Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. But after his death Ferdinand had the good fortune to bring over the elector again to his side. This happened at the peace of Prague in 1635: whereupon the Saxons and Swedes from allies became enemies, and Saxony was again the theatre of war, till it was terminated by the peace of Westphalia.

This elector, John George I. when in alliance with Ferdinand II. united Lusatia as a fief of Bohemia to his family possessions. These he divided amongst his 4 sons: John George II. obtained the electoral dignity and the electoral circle, besides the circles of Misnia, Leipzig and Erzgebirge, and Upper Lusatia. Augustus had the administration of the archbishopric of Magdeburg for life, the county of Barby, and the territories of Weissenfels. His male line became extinct in 1746, with Duke John Adolphus II. The share of Christian I. comprehended the see of Merseburg and Lower Lusatia, and he was the founder of the line of Merseburg, which ended in 1738, with Duke Henry. Maurice had the see of Naumburg and Zeitz, that part of Henneberg belonging to the electorate of Saxony, several districts in Vogtland, and was the founder of the

the line of Zeitz. His son, Maurice William, in 1717 embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and thereby lost Naumburg. He again turned Protestant, and died soon after, in 1718: whereupon his dominions were reannexed to the electoral house. Thus the dominions of the house of Saxony, which had before been divided, were completely reunited in the Albertine line between the years 1718 and 1746.

John George II. was followed by his son, John George III. The latter was succeeded by his son, John George IV. who dying without issue in 1694, was followed by his brother, Frederic Augustus. He embraced the Catholic religion, and in 1697 became King of Poland. He was unfortunate in the war he commenced against Charles XII. of Sweden. The Swedes invaded Saxony, and in 1706 Frederic Augustus was obliged to abdicate the crown of Poland. But he again got possession of it after the battle of Pultawa, in 1709, so fatal to the interests of the King of Sweden, and retained it till his death in 1733, leaving his hereditary dominions in a very flourishing situation. During his reign Misnian porcelain was invented.

His son and successor, Frederic Augustus II. likewise ascended the throne of Poland, and his rival, Stanislaus, was obliged to give up his pretensions. Upon the death of the Emperor Charles VI. he laid claim to the Austrian hereditary dominions. His troops invaded Bohemia in 1741, assisted in taking Prague, and penetrated into Moravia. This was followed by a peace, and a closer connexion than ever with the House of Austria. Frederic Augustus hereupon sent a considerable part of his army to the assistance of the Queen of Hungary to repress the incursions of the King of Prussia into Bohemia in 1744, which step occasioned an invasion of the electoral dominions in two places by the Prussians. Tranquillity was again restored by the peace of Dresden in 1745. By its alliance with the House of Austria Saxony was again, in 1756, involved in a war with Prussia, whereby the country was laid waste and exhausted, till the peace of Hubertsburg in 1763. The King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, who during this war had resided at Warsaw, returned to Dresden, and died in the above year.

His son, Frederic Christian, reigned only 2 months, and his loss was the more sensibly felt by Saxony, as his whole attention during his short administration was turned to the restoration of his dominions to their former flourishing situation, and to the improvement of arts, sciences, trade, and agriculture.

He was followed by his eldest son, Frederic Augustus; and during his minority his uncle, Prince Xavier, was regent of the electorate, who during his administration made many salutary regulations, particularly in the military establishment. In 1769 the elector entered upon the government, and Saxony enjoyed a fortunate repose till the death of Maximilian Joseph Elector of Bavaria. The heiress to his dominions was his sister, the Dowager Electress of Saxony, who relinquished her right in favour

of her son the Elector. The latter united his forces with those of Prussia, and by the peace of Teschen in 1779, as a compensation for his claims, he was to have 6 million gulden, to be paid in 12 years, by instalments of 500,000 florins annually: and as the crown of Bohemia possessed the sovereignty over several lordships lying in Saxony, the exercise of which had some time before caused a misunderstanding between Austria and Saxony, it was ceded to the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, and by him to the Elector of Saxony, as part of the above compensation.

The electoral dominions are divided into 7 circles: the Electoral circle, Thuringia, Misnia, Leipzig, and the bishopric of Wurzen, Erzgebirge, Vogtland, and Neustadt. Besides these, the bishoprics of Merseburg and Naumburg-Zeitz belong to them, together with the whole of Upper, the greatest part of Lower Lusatia, the principality of Querfurt, the greatest part of the county of Mansfeld, the districts of Schleusingen, Suhl, Kühndorf, and Bennhausen in Henneberg, and the sovereignty over almost all the lordships and districts in Stolberg, Schönbürg, and Schwarzburg. The states of the electorate are composed of 3 classes. In the first are the prelates: to these belong the bishoprics of Meissen, Naumburg, and Merseburg, the counts and lords, namely, the princes, formerly the counts of Schwarzburg, the counts of Solms, Stollberg, Barby, and Schönbürg, and the two universities of Leipzick and Wittenberg. To the second class belong the nobility: and to the third the towns, the number of which, in all the circles, having a vote at the provincial diets, is 102. In most of the colleges of government the members must be Lutherans, which is the established religion in these provinces; but Calvinists and Catholics are tolerated at Dresden and Leipzig, and the latter likewise at Hubertsburg and Annaberg. Of late years the Catholics have enjoyed great indulgences in Saxony. Amongst the many institutions for education in Saxony, the schools for princes in Meissen, Pforta, and Grimma, and the universities of Leipzig and Wittenberg, whose fame has long been established, maintain the most distinguished rank.

The number of inhabitants in all the dominions of the Elector of Saxony, including the two Lusatias, exceeds 2 million; of whom, in 1787, about 24,000 belonged to the military establishment. The revenues are estimated at between 1 million and 1,200,000*l.* sterling.

The elector is arch-marshal of the Empire and director of the circle of Upper Saxony, and enjoys the *jus de non appellando* (or the right of deciding ultimately without any appeal to the Imperial courts) throughout the whole of his dominions.

SAXONY, the ducal house, or Ernestine line, is descended from the Elector John Frederic, grandson of Ernest Elector of Saxony, who in the war of Smalkald lost the electoral dignity, and the greatest part of his dominions. He had 3 sons, John Frederic II. John William, and John Frederic III.

the

the last of whom died unmarried. The eldest, John Frederic II. was unfortunate in taking under his protection William Grumbach, a turbulent Franconian nobleman, for which he was put to the ban of the Empire. One of his sons, John Casimir, possessed Coburg, and the other, John Ernest, had Eisenach; but both died without issue. This John William, the second son of the Elector John Frederic I. is the ancestor of the present flourishing houses of Saxony of the Ernestine line. He divided his dominions between his sons, Frederic William I. who had Altenburg, and John, Weimar. The line of Altenburg expired in 1672, with Duke Frederic William III.

Out of the 7 sons of Duke John, only William established the line of Weimar, and Ernest the Pious that of Gotha. Weimar, which had obtained part of the inheritance of Altenburg, was divided into the branches of Weimar, Eisenach, and Jena.

John Ernest, eldest son of Duke William, left 2 sons, Duke William Ernest and John Ernest, during whose government the line of Jena, founded by Bernard, Duke William's third son, expired in 1690, with Duke John William, and his dominions reverted to Weimar and Eisenach. John Ernest died before his brother in 1707, leaving a son, Ernest Augustus, who reigned jointly till his uncle's death in 1728, when he became sole sovereign. Upon the death of William Henry, the last duke of Eisenach, in 1741, he inherited Eisenach, and left only one son, Ernest Augustus Constantine. He succeeded his father in 1748, but being then a minor he was under the guardianship of the dukes of Gotha and Coburg, till in 1756 he took the government into his own hands, and died in 1758; leaving his son Charles Augustus, the present Duke of Saxe-Weimar and Eisenach, during his minority, under the guardianship of his mother, Anna Amelia, by birth Princess of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, till in 1775 he assumed the government himself.

Eisenach at first fell into the possession of Adolphus William, second son of Duke William. His son, born after his decease, likewise dying whilst a child, it devolved to John George I. of Marksfuhl, third son of Duke William. He was succeeded by his eldest son, John George II. who inherited the portion of Jena jointly with Weimar. His successor was his brother, John William, with whose son, William Henry, the line of Eisenach expired in 1741. Its possessions in Saxony devolved to Weimar, but Sayn to Anspach.

Ernest the Pious inherited the greatest part of the dominions of Altenburg, and divided it amongst his 7 sons. The eldest, Frederic I. had Gotha and Altenburg for his share, which he left to his son, Frederic II. who in 1732 was followed by his son, Frederic III. and the latter, in 1772, was succeeded by the present Duke Ernest Lewis.

Duke Albert had for his share Coburg, Henry had Römhild, and Christian Eisenberg. All three

died without issue; whereupon their portions, after long disputes, were divided amongst their more powerful relations. In particular, upon the death of Duke Albert, in 1699, a tedious process commenced on account of the territories of Coburg, which in 1735 was terminated by the house of Saalfeld obtaining possession of the greatest part of the principality of Coburg, comprehending its capital.

Bernard, third son of Ernest the Pious, was the founder of the line of Meinungen. Upon his death he was succeeded by his eldest son Ernest Lewis, and after him his two younger brothers, Frederic William and Anthony Ulric, governed jointly, till in 1746 the eldest died, and left the whole to the latter. He was followed in 1763 by his 2 sons Charles and George Frederic Charles, who being minors were under the guardianship of their mother, by birth Princess of Hesse-Philippthal, and after the elder came of age in 1775 she remained co-regent on account of the younger. The eldest, Duke Charles, died in 1782; whereupon the sole sovereignty devolved to the present Duke George Frederic Charles.

Hildburghausen fell to the share of Ernest, sixth son of Ernest the Pious, who left it to his son Ernest Frederic the elder, whose son and successor of the same name died in 1745, leaving the government to his son Ernest Frederic Charles. In 1780 he was succeeded by his son Frederic, under the guardianship of Prince Joseph Frederic of Hildburghausen, who is a brother of Frederic the elder, the present duke's great grandfather, and senior of the Ernestine line of the house of Saxony.

John Ernest, the younger son of Ernest the Pious, founded the line of Saalfeld, and left 2 sons, Christian Ernest and Francis Josias, who governed jointly till the death of Christian Ernest in 1745, when the whole devolved to Francis Josias, who had before fixed his residence at Coburg. His son, Ernest Frederic, the present duke, succeeded him in 1764.

The right of primogeniture is established amongst these ducal families; so that the oldest prince is the director of the whole house, to which office is annexed the district of Oldisleben. The dominions of the Ernestine line of the house of Saxony are principally situated in Thuringia, and partly in Franconia; namely, the county of Henneberg, which, upon the extinction of the princes of Henneberg, by the death of George Ernest in 1583, by virtue of a contract to that effect made in 1554, devolved to the ducal and electoral houses of Saxony, which they possessed jointly, till, in 1660, it was divided amongst them. The vote for Henneberg, at the Imperial and circular diets, belongs alternately to the Elector of Saxony, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Weimar, and Saxe-Altenburg.

SAYDA, a small town in the district of Freyberg and electorate of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirge: 14 miles S. of Freyberg.

SAYN, a county in the circle of Westphalia, in

the Westerwald, belonging to the electorate of Triers, Brandenburg-Anspach, the Burgrave of Kirchberg, and the Count of Witgenstein. The portion of Anspach is called Sayn-Altenkirchen. The revenues from the same amounted, between the years 1756 and 1779, to 60,000*l.* sterling, and were appropriated by the present margrave to discharge the debts contracted by his predecessors upon the principalities in Franconia. The part belonging to Kirchberg is called Sayn-Hachenberg. In that of Triers is the castle of Sayn, situated at the conflux of the Sayn and Brexbach. On the former an electoral forge and foundery were erected in 1770. This county pays 112 florins to a Roman month; to which Altenkirchen contributes 42 florins 58 kr. 2 pf.; Hachenberg 45 florins 41 kr. 2 pf.; the counts of Witgenstein, for their share, 14 florins 56 kr.; and the Elector of Triers 8 florins 24 kr. To a chamber tax the whole county gives 46 rix-dollars 60 kr.

SCHAFHAUSEN, one of the 13 Swiss cantons, bordering on Swabia and the canton of Zurich. It is not large, but the soil is very fertile. This canton, which in 1501 joined the Swiss league, is of the Calvinist religion. It contains 2 towns and about 23,000 inhabitants. The capital is

SCHAFHAUSEN, one of the largest towns in Switzerland, situated on the Rhine, on the frontiers of Swabia. It contains about 5000 inhabitants. The citizens are divided into 12 companies, one of which is composed of the nobility, who have an equal share in the government of the town with the others. The great parish-church of St. John, the minster, the academy, the library belonging to the town, with a variety of curious manuscripts, the town-house, arsenal, and magazine, are the principal buildings that deserve notice. The fort on the adjacent mountain of Emersberg is called Unoth. Trade and manufactures flourish here, particularly those of silk and cotton. All goods going up the Rhine must be unloaded at this place, on account of the fall in that river, near the town. To the latter belong 1400 acres of land, laid out in vineyards, the produce of which is sent to the adjacent provinces. Over the Rhine was a wooden bridge, 360 feet in length, standing upon two arches, which was destroyed by the French in the campaign of 1799. The former stone bridge was destroyed by an inundation in 1754. At the south end of the bridge commences the territory of Zurich. During the present war Schafhausen has been several times taken and retaken by the French and Austrians. It lies 21 miles N. of Zurich, in lat. 47° 45' N. long. 6° 14' E.

SCHAFSTADT, a small town in the district of Lauchstädt, in the bishopric of Merseburg, 8 miles W. of Merseburg.

SCHALKAU, a small town and district on the river Itz, belonging to Saxe-Meinungen, 9 miles N. of Coburg.

SCHANDAU, a small town on the Elbe, on the frontiers of Bohemia, in the circle of Misnia, 5

miles W. of Königstein, belonging to the district of Hohenstein.

SCHAUENBURG, a decayed castle, district, and county of Westphalia, between the principality of Minden, the counties of Spiegelberg and Lemgow, and Brunswick. It had formerly its own counts, whose line expired in 1640, with Count Otto. Upon his death some disputes arose; for several districts were from ancient times fiefs of Hesse-Cassel, and some of the bishopric of Minden; whereupon a tedious suit was commenced at Vienna; but Elizabeth, mother of the last count, by birth Countess of Lippe, laid claim to the whole county, and ceded it to her brother Philip Count of Lippe, who at length, in 1647, concluded a contract with Amelia Elizabeth Landgravine of Hesse, as guardian of her son William VI. whereby he gave up half of the county to the house of Hesse-Cassel, and accepted of the other half as a fief of the same house; which contract was afterwards ratified at the peace of Osnabrück in 1648.

SCHEER, a small town of Swabia, near the Danube, with a castle and lordship, formerly belonging to the counts of Waldburg, which they sold in 1786 to the princes of Tour and Taxis; whereupon it was raised by the Emperor to a principality. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants. The town lies 5 miles W. of Sigmaringen.

SCHEIBENBERG, a small mine-town at the foot of a mountain of the same name, in the circle of Erzgebirge, 5 miles S.W. of Annaberg.

SCHELKLINGEN, a small town and castle of Swabia, 3 miles from Blaubeuren, belonging to the House of Austria.

SCELLENBERG, a small mine-town of the circle of Erzgebirge, in Misnia, situated on the Zschopa, and belonging to the Elector of Saxony. It is frequently called Augustsburg, from a castle of that name standing on the mountain of Schellenberg, close by the town: 8 miles E. of Chemnitz.

SCELLING, TER SCHELLING, an island belonging to the United Provinces, not far from the coast of West Friesland, between the islands of Ameland and Vlieland.

SCHENINGEN, a district and town, near which is a salt-mine, having a general superintendency, and a Latin school, situated in the principality of Wolfenbüttel. Near it is the Lutheran convent of St. Laurence: 16 miles E. of Wolfenbüttel.

SCHIPPENSTADT, a small town of Brunswick, between Wolfenbüttel and Helmstadt, which has been regularly rebuilt since the fire of 1743: 10 miles E. of Wolfenbüttel.

SCHERMBECK, a district, small town, and castle, in the dutchy of Cleve: 12 miles N.E. of Cleve.

SCHESLITZ, a small town, district, and castle, in the bishopric of Bamberg, 6 miles N.E. of Bamberg.

SCHIDLO, a village in the circle of Guben, in Lower Lusatia, which, by the peace of Hubertsburg in 1763, was to be ceded to the Elector of Brandenburg for an equivalent in land and inhabitants: 14 miles S. of Frankfurt on the Oder.

SCHIEDAM,

SCHIEDAM, a town and harbour in the district of Schieland, situated on the river Merwe, in South Holland: 6 miles w.s.w. of Rotterdam.

SCHIERLING, a market town in the district of Straubing, in Bavaria, 7 miles s. of Passau.

SCHIERMONICK OOG, a small island belonging to the province of Friesland. It was formerly joined to the continent at the east end, but, together with several other small islands, was separated from it by the sea.

SCHIEVELBEIN, a town, castle, and bailiwick of the New Mark of Brandenburg, situated on the river Rega, on the frontiers of Pomerania, with a commandery of the knights of Malta, belonging to Sonnenburg. The commander is likewise governor of the circles of Schievelbein and Dramburg, to whom he appeals from the lower courts. It lies 14 miles e.s.e. of Regenwalde.

SCHILDA, a small town in a fertile country in the electoral circle of Saxony, between Torgau and Oschatz, belonging to the district of Torgau.

SCHILDBERG, a small town in the circle of Olmütz, in Moravia, 10 miles e.n.e. of Landkron.

SCHILTACH, a small town in the duchy of Würtemberg, in Swabia, on the river Schiltach, in the valley of Kinzing: 21 miles n.w. of Freyburg.

SCHKEUDITZ, a small town and district in the bishopric of Merseburg, 7 miles n.n.w. of Leipzig.

SCHKÖHLEN, a town of Thuringia, in the electorate of Saxony, 9 miles s.s.w. of Naumburg.

SCHLACKENWALDE, a royal borough in the circle of Saaz, in Bohemia, celebrated for an excellent tin-mine: 5 miles s. of Carlsbad.

SCHLACKENWERTH, a town with a fine castle and an academy in the circle of Saaz, in Bohemia, situated on the Weißeritz, 5 miles n. of Carlsbad. It belongs to the heirs of Lewis Margrave of Baden-Baden.

SCHLAITZ, a well-built town and castle in Vogtland, the property and residence of one of the counts Reuß of Plauen, having a superintendency and Latin school. In 1773 it was greatly damaged by fire: 12 miles w.s.w. of Greitz.

SCHLAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, surrounded with walls and vineyards. It belongs to Count Martinitz, and contains a castle, a town-house, an academy, a Franciscan convent, and a church, dedicated to our Lady of Loretto: 16 miles n.e. of Rakonitz.

SCHLAWA, a small town in the principality of Glogau, in Silesia, belonging to Count Fernemont: 17 miles n. of Glogau.

SCHLAW, a small town in the circle of the same name, in Farther Pomerania, on the river Wipper: 10 miles w.s.w. of Stolpe.

SCHLETTAU, a small mine-town in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Misnia, with an electoral hunting-seat and palace, in which an upper ranger resides: 2 miles distant from Annaberg.

SCHLETTSTATT, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Ill, surrounded with bogs and morasses. It was formerly an Imperial town, and was fortified by Lewis XIV. in 1675. It contains several churches and convents worthy of notice. Six high roads meet here, upon which account it is a very great thoroughfare, and the principal trade of the inhabitants is in wines. It lies 12 miles n. of Colmar.

SCHLEUSINGEN, a town with a castle, in Henneberg, on the little river Schleussa, 13 miles s.w. of Ilmenau. Here are a superintendency, an academy, and a commandery of the knights of Malta. The principal support of the inhabitants arises from their woollen manufactures, copper and iron works, and trade in wood. The town and district have belonged to the Elector of Saxony since the death of Maurice William, the last duke of Saxe-Weiz, in 1718.

SCHLICHTERN, a small town and district in and belonging to the county of Hanau. In the convent at this place, which was formerly of the Benedictine order, there is a celebrated academy. The river Kinzig runs through the midst of the town, and about 3 miles from it is the mountain called Drafsenberg.

SCHLIEBEN, a small town and district in the electoral circle of Saxony, with a provostship incorporated with the university of Wittenberg, and a superintendency: 12 miles s.w. of Luckau.

SCHLITZ, a lordship and town on the Fulda, between Hesse-Darmstadt and the bishopric of Fulda; the greatest part of it is a fief of the latter, and belongs to the family of Görz, of that line, which in 1726 was raised to the rank of counts. They have the office of hereditary marshals to the Bishop of Fulda.

SCHLUSSELFELD, a small town and district in the bishopric of Würzburg, in Franconia, 14 miles w.s.w. of Bamberg.

SCHMALKALD, a considerable town and district, on a river of the same name, in the princely county of Henneberg, with a fine castle standing on a mountain called Wilhelmsburg. It belongs to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and its territory contains iron-mines. This town has manufactures of steel, knives, arms, &c. and here likewise great quantities of salt are made. It is celebrated for the league of Schmalkald, concluded by the Protestant German princes and states, in defence of the Lutheran religion in 1531, against the Emperor Charles V. It lies 13 miles s. of Gotha.

SCHMALLEMBERG, a small town in the duchy of Westphalia, situated on the Lenne, in the district of Medebach: 14 miles e. of Altendorf.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a pretty large town in the electoral circle of Saxony, where excellent beer is brewed: 13 miles s. of Wittenberg.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a pretty large town in the electorate of Saxony and circle of Meissen: 14 miles s. of Dresden.

SCHMOLLEN, a small town on the Sprotta, in the

the principality of Altenburg, 7 miles s.w. of Altenburg. In 1772, 300 houses were destroyed by fire.

SCHNEEBERG, a mine-town belonging to the Elector of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Misnia, containing above 500 houses. Its gold-mines were formerly very productive; at present the inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of Prussian blue and silver-smith's work. Those of the neighbouring mine-towns make gold and silver lace, ribbands, and other articles. Schneeberg lies 9 miles s.s.e. of Zwickau.

SCHÖNBECK, a district, town, and castle, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a royal salt-mine. The town contains above 4000 inhabitants, and lies 9 miles s. of Magdeburg.

SCHÖNBERG, a small town and castle of East Prussia, in the circle of Marienwerder, belonging to the counts of Finkenstein: 23 miles e.s.e. of Marienwerder.

SCHÖNBERG, a district and small town in the upper archbishopric of Triers: 15 miles s.e. of Stablo.

SCHÖNBERG, a small town, containing 120 houses, in the circle of Lauban, in Upper Lusatia, belonging to a Baron Rechenberg. His seat and several other houses lie out of the town, and form a village of the same name: 7 miles s.s.e. of Görlitz.

SCHÖNBERG, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, under the protection of the princely house of Lichtenstein, for which the town pays 1000 florins per annum.

SCHÖNBURG, a county composed of the lordships of Hither and Farther Glaucha, Waldenburg, Lichtenstein, Hartenstein, and Stein. In Glaucha is the regency over all of them appointed by the Elector of Saxony. The county has its own consistory. The Count of Hither Glaucha possesses likewise the lordships of Penig and Wechselburg. To one of the lines of Farther Glaucha belongs Remisau, and to the other Rochsburg, as lordships dependent on Saxony. The counts are entitled thereby to a seat and vote at the provincial assemblies at Dresden. As vassals of the Elector, they pay him about 1000*l.* sterling annually for the county, and they sometimes advance a subsidy towards recruiting the Saxon army. They have likewise a seat and vote at the diet, in the college of Wetteravian counts. All these lordships lie in the circle of Upper Saxony, and border on Erzgebirge, Misnia, and the principality of Altenburg. They contain 14 towns. The inhabitants as well as the sovereigns are Protestants. Their assessment, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 40 florins per month, and to a chamber tax they pay 27 dollars 6 kr.

SCHÖNECK, a small town of Vogtland, towards Bohemia, in the district of Oelsnitz, belonging to the Elector of Saxony: 6 miles e. of Oelsnitz.

SCHÖNECKEN, a district and small town, in the

upper archbishopric of Triers, 8 miles s.w. of Geroldstein.

SCHÖNEWALDE, a small town in the electoral circle of Saxony, belonging to the district of Schweinitz: 17 miles s.e. of Wittenberg.

SCHÖNFELD, a small mine-town in the circle of Saaz, in Bohemia, 7 miles s. of Carlsbad.

SCHÖNFLIES, a small town in the circle of Königsberg, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, 8 miles s.e. of Schwedt.

SCHÖNGAU, a small town on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Lech, with an ancient castle, in the district of Munich, in Upper Bavaria: 14 miles s. of Landsberg.

SCHONHOVEN, a small town on the Leck, in South Holland, with a capacious harbour. It is very populous, and the tenth of the 18 towns which send deputies to the assemblies of the States of Holland. It is a celebrated place for its trade, salmon fishery, gardens, paper manufactures, and for its expert silver-smiths. It lies 14 miles e. of Rotterdam.

SCHÖNSEE, a town in the circular district of Gollup, in the province of Culm, in West Prussia: 13 miles n.e. of Thorn.

SCHOPFHEIM, a small town of Baden, in the landgraviate of Saufenberg, with manufactures of iron, wire, &c.

SCHORNDORF, a district, fortified town, and castle, in the duchy of Würtemberg, on the river Rems, which gives the whole country the name of the Remsthal: 9 miles w.n.w. of the Imperial city of Gemünd.

SCHOTTEN, a district and small town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 10 miles n. of Büdingen.

SCHRATTENTHAL, a small town and castle of Austria, in the district below the Ens, on the frontiers of Moravia: 9 miles s.s.w. of Znaym.

SCHROBENHAUSEN, a town of Upper Bavaria, in the district of Munich, on the river Par, between Ingolstadt and Augsburg.

SCHROPLAU, a castle, small town, and district, in the county of Mansfeld, subject to the Elector of Brandenburg: 7 miles n.e. of Querfurt.

SCHUTTENHOFEN, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, belonging to Count Stahremberg: 13 miles s.s.e. of Klattau.

SCHUTTORF, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Bentheim on the Vecht, 3 miles n.e. of Bentheim.

SCHWABACH, a populous town in the district of the same name, and principality of Anspach, on the river Schwabach, in Franconia. The Lutheran parish-church, the French Calvinist church, the Jews school, the mint, the fine fountains in the market-place, the new suburb, the houses of correction and industry, the manufactories of gold, silver, and iron, wire, brads, needles, pencils, stockings, tobacco, and tapestry, deserve notice. The prosperity of this place is principally owing to the French refugees, who have settled there since 1686. It lies 10 miles s. of Nurnberg.

SCHWAN,

SCHWAN, a small town and district of Güstrow, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 12 miles s. of Rostock, situated on the river Nebel. It is the family place of the barons of Schwanen.

SCHWANDORF, a village and district on the Nabe, in the principality of Neuburg, with a frontier toll. General Jean de Werth, celebrated in the thirty years war, was married here in 1634 to the Countess of Sparr, and treated the inhabitants with a roasted ox. In the town-house the goblets are still preserved, out of which the wine was drunk. It lies 21 miles n. of Ratibon.

SCHWANEBECK, a small town in the principality of Halberstadt; in a field near which is a chapel, frequented by great numbers of Roman Catholic pilgrims: 5 miles n.e. of Halberstadt.

SCHWANENSTATT, a town in the circle of Haufrück, in Upper Austria: 6 miles n.e. of Vöcklabruck.

SCHWARZACH, a small town on the Mayn, in the district of Dettelbach in Würzburg, with a Benedictine abbey, which has a very fine library: 10 miles e. of Würzburg.

SCHWARZBURG, a county of Thuringia, which is divided into 2 parts, the upper county, being the southernmost part, lying between Weimar and Coburg, and the lower county or the northernmost between the counties of Stolberg and Hohenstein. The family castle of Schwarzburg, on the river Schwarza, 7 miles s.w. of Rudolstadt, is a fief of the Empire. In several parts and districts the electors and dukes of Saxony are the sovereigns, and possess certain stipulated rights. Part of the county is a fief of Bohemia. The counts were in 1697 raised to the rank of princes, and are divided into 2 lines, Sonderhausen and Rudolstadt. To a Roman month these princes give 200 gulden, and to a chamber tax Sonderhausen contributes 68 dollars 89 kr. and Rudolstadt 69 dollars 9½ kr. The contingent of the house of Schwarzburg to the army of the Empire is 4 companies of foot, to which the house of Reufs adds 2 companies, the whole forming one regiment.

SCHWARTZENBERG, a mine-town in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Misnia, with wire and lace manufactures. Great quantities of beer are likewise brewed here. The bailiff over the district of which it is the capital resides in a castle connected with the town by a stone bridge: 4 miles s. of Grünhayn.

SCHWARTZENBORN, an old town in the county of Ziegenhayn, in the district of Neukirchen, belonging to Hesse-Cassel: 9 miles s.e. of Homburg.

SCHWEDT, a well-built town in the circle of Stolpitz, in the Ucker Mark, near the Oder, 55 miles n.e. of Berlin. Its magnificent castle was the residence of a branch of the royal family of Prussia and Brandenburg, descended from Philip William, half-brother of King Frederic I. which became extinct in 1789; whereupon Frederic William II. took possession of Schwedt. The number of inhabitants in the town exceeds 2000. It

contains a Lutheran, a German, and a French Calvinist church, with a great town school. The streets, which are pretty spacious, are planted with wild chefnut trees.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a principality of Lower Silesia, bounded on the south by the kingdom of Bohemia, on the north by the principalities of Breslau and Leignitz, on the east by the principality of Brieg, and on the west by the principality of Jauer. Its capital,

SCHWEIDNITZ, lies on the river Weistritz, 35 miles s.w. of Breslau. Since it became subject to Prussia it has been made a very strong place, which has caused it to be frequently besieged and bombarded, as in 1757, 1758, and 1762, whereby its finest buildings were destroyed. It is at present handsomely rebuilt, and in 1788, exclusive of the garrison, contained 6118 inhabitants, 5059 of whom were Lutherans, and the remainder Catholics. Notwithstanding so much inferior in number, the principal churches belong to the latter, and half of the magistrates are likewise of that religion. Lat. 50° 44' n. long. 14° 7' e.

SCHWEINFURT, a free Imperial city in the circle of Franconia on the Mayn, whose territory is entirely surrounded by the bishopric of Würzburg. This place is mentioned as early as the eighth century. It was then situated farther eastward on the Mayn, on the spot now called the Old Town, which is occupied by gardens and vineyards. After this was destroyed, the present town was built in the thirteenth century. The magistracy is composed of 24 persons. The inhabitants are Protestants, and are principally employed in the cultivation of wine. The town has an academy founded by Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden. At the diet of the Empire Schweinfurt has the nineteenth place amongst the Imperial cities on the Swabian bench, and the fourth among those of the circle of Franconia. To a Roman month it gives 34 florins, and to a chamber tax 67 dollars 60 kr. It lies 21 miles n.n.e. of Würzburg, in lat. 50° 6' n. long. 8° e.

SCHWEINITZ, a small town and district on the Black Elster, in the electoral circle of Saxony, between Wittenberg and Torgau.

SCHWEINSBERG, a castle and small town of Upper Hesse, on the river Ohm, belonging to the barons Schenk of Schweinsberg: 7 miles s.e. of Marburg.

SCHWEITZ, a canton of Switzerland, one of the first that asserted their independence. Although the inhabitants are under the necessity of importing their corn, salt, and wine, from other countries, still it produces sufficient to make them comfortable. It lies between the cantons of Uri, Glaris, and Zürich, and the lake of Lucern. It is not large, but very mountainous, of the Catholic religion, and is composed of 6 quarters. The chief town is

SCHWEITZ, or SCHWITZ, which is a fine village. The colours are preserved there which Pope Julius

lius II. gave to the Swiss in 1512, together with the title of Defenders of the Faith. It lies 16 miles E.S.E. of Lucern.

SCHWELM, a town on a rivulet of the same name, in the county of Mark, with a Lutheran, Calvinist, and Catholic church. About 2 miles from this place is a spring of mineral water. It lies 8 miles S.W. of Hagen.

SCHWERIN, a principality in the duchy of Mecklenburg, situated between the county of Schwerin and the lordship of Rostock. It belongs to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and was formerly a bishopric, which was given to the house of Mecklenburg, with the title of a principality, in lieu of the town of Wismar, ceded to Sweden by the peace of Westphalia in 1648.

SCHWERIN, formerly the residence of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, situated on a large lake of the same name, abounding in fish. The ducal palace stands upon an island in the lake called Caninichenwerder, is connected with the town by means of a drawbridge, and commands delightful prospects. Its exquisite gallery of paintings and fine gardens deserve particular notice. The town of Schwerin is divided into the old and new town, and the suburbs; all of which contain 950 houses, and about 10,000 inhabitants. The town has 2 gates. The town and parish church was formerly the cathedral of the secularized bishopric of Schwerin, to which belongs a school. Besides the cathedral, the Lutherans have likewise a church in the new town, and the church of the castle. The Calvinists who live at Schwerin attend divine service in private houses, and every quarter of a year a minister comes from Bützow to administer the sacrament to them. The Catholics have 2 priests, who generally reside here. There are likewise at Schwerin a synagogue for the Jews, whose number amounts to between 60 and 70 families; and an orphan-house. Fifteen miles S. of this place is the fine palace of Ludwigslust, which the late duke made his residence. Schwerin lies 15 miles S. of Wismar, in lat. $53^{\circ} 56' N.$ long. $9^{\circ} 8' E.$

SCHWERTE, a small town in the county of Mark, on the river Rur, 7 miles S. of Dortmund.

SCHWETZ, a circular district and small town on the Vistula, in the circle of Konitz, in West Prussia, 5 miles N. of Culm.

SCHWIERUSEN, a town in the circle of the same name, in the principality of Glogau, in Silesia. It has a castle, a Catholic parish-church, a Protestant church, good cloth manufactures, and fertile gardens and vineyards: 13 miles N. of Zülchau.

SEBNITZ, a small town in the circle of Misnia, in the district of Hohenstein, on the river Sebnitz, which discharges itself into the Elbe: 11 miles S. of Budissin.

SECCHIA, a river of Italy which rises in Mount Carfagnana, on the frontiers of Modena, and discharges itself into the Po opposite the river Menzo.

SECKINGEN, one of the four Forest towns of Swabia, the smallest among them, situated upon

an island in the Rhine, with a bridge over that river. It belongs to the House of Austria. Here is a convent of nuns of noble extraction, whose abbess is a princess of the Empire: from this abbey the body of St. Fridolinus, with its valuable treasure, was stolen in 1768. It lies 11 miles W. of Basel.

SEDAN, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Ardennes, on the Meuse. It is strongly fortified, and has manufactures of cloth and serge.

SEEHÄUSEN, an ancient town in the circle of the same name, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, entirely surrounded by the little river Aland: 12 miles W. of Havelberg.

SEELO, a small town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, in the circle and district of Lebus: 10 miles S.W. of Cüstrin.

SEESSEN, a district and town of the duchy of Brunswick, on a small lake on the frontiers of Hildesheim, between Goslar and Ganderheim. It has a general superintendency and a post-house.

SEEBERG, a small town containing 120 houses and 563 inhabitants, with an extensive district in the county of Wagria in Holstein, on the river Trawe, belonging to the King of Denmark. In this town is a high chalk mountain, from the top of which may be seen the city of Lübeck. The annual profit of the chalk from this mountain is upwards of 600*l.* sterling. Near this place is a stone pyramid, erected in 1588, and an obelisk in 1590, by Henry Ranzau, governor under the King of Denmark. Below the pyramid is a chapel, where a sermon is preached annually at Whitfuntide, and money distributed amongst a number of poor people. The suburb is called Gitschenhagen. It lies 15 miles W.N.W. of Lübeck.

SEGNI, a mountain of the Campagna di Roma, in the State of the Church, by which that province is divided into 2 parts: the northern is called Campagna, and the southern Marina.

SEGNI, a town on a mountain of the same name, in the Campagna di Roma and State of the Church: it is the see of a bishop, and has the title of a duchy.

SEIDENBURG, a village, castle, and state lordship of Upper Lusatia, between Görlitz and Zittau: it sustained great injury by fire in 1769.

SEINE, a town of France in the department of the Var, capital of a canton in the district of Toulon, situated on the Mediterranean Sea: 3 miles S. of Toulon.

SELIGENSTADT, a town on the Mayn, belonging to the Elector of Mentz, with a wealthy and handsome Benedictine abbey. Three miles from this place is the village of Dettingen, celebrated for a defeat of the French under Marshal de Noailles, through the temerity of the Duke of Grammont, by the united Austrian and English army commanded by King George II. in person, in the year 1743.

SELTZ, a small town in the district of Germerfheim, in the Lower Palatinate, situated on the Rhine.

Rhine. In 1769 it became the property of Zweybrücken by exchange.

SEMPACH, a small free town under the protection of the canton of Lucern, on the lake of Sempach, in Switzerland. At this place was fought the memorable battle in 1386, wherein the Austrians were defeated by the Swiss: 7 miles N.W. of Lucern.

SENDENHORST, a town of Westphalia in the bishopric of Münster, 10 miles S.E. of Münster.

SENEZ, a town of France in the department of the Lower Alps and district of Castellane; formerly the see of a bishop, suffragan of Embrun: 6 miles N.W. of Castellane, and 14 S.E. of Digne.

SENFTENBERG, a district and town of Misnia on the Elster, with a castle; it is a fief of Bohemia: 15 miles S. of Kalau.

SENG, a royal free town on the Adriatic Sea, in Austrian Croatia; the see of a bishop, suffragan of the Archbishop of Spalatro: 25 miles S.E. of Fiume.

SENONES, a small town in the county of Salm and circle of Upper Rhine, 13 miles S.S.W. of Salm.

SERRA, LA, a small town of Switzerland in the canton of Bern, 10 miles S.W. of Yverdun.

SESSA, a small town of Naples with the title of a duchy, in Terra di Lavoro. Its bishop is suffragan of Capua.

SESSLACH, a small town, castle, and district in the bishopric of Bamberg, 7 miles S.W. of Coburg.

SEVENAER, a small town in the duchy of Cleve, 10 miles N.E. of Nimeguen.

SEVENBERGEN, a small town of Holland, to which was formerly annexed a lordship belonging to the Prince of Orange, on the frontiers of Brabant: 8 miles N.W. of Breda.

SEYSEL, a town of France in the department of the Aisne, and capital of a canton in the district of Belley, situated on the Rhone: 15 miles E. of St. Rambert, and 14 N. of Belley.

SEZZE, a small town of the Campagna di Roma, on a hill, in the Patrimony of St. Peter. It is the see of a bishop.

SICHEN, a small town and district in Brabant, between Archholt and Dieft, formerly belonging to the Prince of Orange.

SICILY, the largest and most important island in the Mediterranean Sea, lying to the south of Italy; it is separated from Calabria by a narrow strait called Faro di Messina. The climate is warm and healthy, and the country full of mountains, the principal of which is Mount Etna. It is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, rice, salt, saffron, and fruits. It contains likewise agates, emeralds, jasper, porphyry, gold, silver, and iron; and on the western coast is found very fine coral. Marble, cotton, silk, and even sugar, belong to the productions of this island. It is liable to frequent earthquakes, the fatal effects of which it particularly experienced in 1793, when great numbers of towns were either reduced to a

heap of ruins, or entirely swallowed up. It has the title of a kingdom, and is divided into 3 provinces; Val di Mazzara to the west, Val di Noto to the south-east, and Val di Demona to the north-east. This last appellation (signifying the Valley of Devils) originates from the opinion, that Mount Etna, which is situated in it, is inhabited by devils. This district is infested by banditti, who live in the subterranean passages and caves about Mount Etna, where they are out of reach. The exportation of corn, which might bring great sums of money into the country, is discouraged and prevented, partly by the tedious method of carriage on mules over these mountainous provinces, and partly by the taxes and duties. The numbers of the clergy, which exceed 80,000, and the multitude of the nobility, to whom belongs the criminal jurisdiction over their subjects, with other rights equally oppressive, are causes of the poverty and misery of the natives of this country. There are 368 noble families, most of which style themselves counts, marquises, dukes, or princes. The inquisition was abolished in Sicily in 1782. This kingdom has the same sovereign as Naples. See NAPLES.

SIEBENLEHN, a small mine-town of Misnia in the circle of Erzgebirge, between Döbeln and Freyberg. It belongs to the abbey of Altenzell. Near the town is a forest house belonging to the Elector of Saxony, the residence of the ranger of the adjoining forest of Zell: 17 miles W. of Dresden.

SIEGBERG, a small town of Westphalia on the river Sieg, in the duchy of Berg: 7 miles N.E. of Bonn.

SIEGEN, part of the dominions of the princes of Nassau, in the Westerwald, which has its name from the river Sieg, and belongs to the house of Nassau-Orange. The inhabitants derive their principal support from the mines, forges, and founderies. The principal place in it is

SIEGEN, on the Sieg, 12 miles N.W. of Dillenburg. In the old and new castle resided formerly the Catholic and Calvinist lines of princes of Nassau-Siegen, which are now extinct. To the Catholics belongs the church of St. John, and the Calvinists have those of St. Martin and St. Nicholas. By a concession in 1785 the Lutherans in the dominions of Siegen are allowed to attend divine service, and receive the sacrament every quarter of a year in the church of St. Martin.

SIENNA, a large ancient town in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, standing upon 3 hills, in a delightful, healthy country. The streets are paved with bricks, and are rather crooked and uneven. The town is a solitary place, containing only 15,000 inhabitants, including 452 belonging to the clergy, and 380 Jews. The citizens of Sienna are divided into *riseduti* and *non-riseduti*. The latter properly compose the class of citizens, and the former the nobility, who hold all places of distinction. The principal building is the archiepiscopal church, which is embellished, both within and without, with white,

white, grey, and black marble. The floor is curiously ornamented with pieces of scripture history, of which travellers can only procure a partial sight, as they are covered with boards. This church contains the statues of many of the popes, and other valuable articles. In the convent near the newly-erected Augustine church is a public library, and in the Dominican church is preserved the head of St. Catharine of Sienna. The other churches and convents contain many paintings worthy of notice. The Germans enjoy particular privileges in the university founded here by the Emperor Charles V.: it is at present of little importance, although it has 60 professors; and its library was considerably increased in 1769 by the books and manuscripts of Bentivoglio. The *Collegio Tolomei* is set apart for the instruction of young noblemen. The town has likewise several academies. The citadel is a place of no strength. The market-place, in which is a hollow of an oval form, is worth seeing: here at the time of the carnival are the horse-races, and the nobility have boxing-matches (*giuoco di pugnì*). The newly-built opera-house, the gate called Camollia, and the fountain in the great market-place, are likewise very handsome. The family of Piccolomini, from which sprung many famous popes, generals, and statesmen, was of this town, as was likewise that of Socinus, so celebrated in church history. The purest Italian is said to be spoken at Sienna. It lies 25 miles s. of Florence, in lat. $43^{\circ} 22'$ n. long. $8^{\circ} 49'$ e.

SIERADZ, a waywodship of Great Poland, between those of Kalish and Lencicz, Little Poland, and Silesia. It comprehends 4 districts, Siradia, Schradkow, Radom, and Petrikow. The capital, Siradia, situated on the river Warta, is a pretty large town, surrounded with a wall, and has a strong castle.

SIERAKOW, a lordship and small town of Poland, situated on the Warta, in the waywodship of Posen.

SIERCK, a town of France in the department of the Moselle, capital of a canton in the district of Thionville, near the Moselle: 11 miles n. n. e. of Thionville.

SIGMARINGEN, a town and castle on the Danube, in Swabia, in the county of Zollern, the residence of the princes of Zollern, of the line of Sigmaringen: 18 miles s. s. e. of Hohenzollern.

SILBERBERG, a small mine-town of Silesia, enclosed by the principality of Münsterberg, but belonging to that of Brieg, containing about 800 inhabitants, with a Catholic and a Lutheran church. It has its name from a mine which yields lead ore mixed with silver. After the seven years war it was made a very strong place, its fortifications being hewn out of the solid rock. It lies 11 miles n. n. e. of Glatz.

SILESIA, an extensive duchy, formerly belonging to the kingdom of Bohemia, bounded on the west by Bohemia and Lusatia, on the north by the margravate of Brandenburg, on the east by Poland,

and on the south by Upper Hungary and Moravia. It is very fertile in corn and pasturage, has numerous mines, and a great trade in yarn and linen. It is generally divided into Upper and Lower Silesia. In Upper Silesia, which is the southern part, are the principalities of Teschen, Oppeln; Ratibor, Troppau, Jägerndorf, with the free lordships of Plesse and Beuthen. In many parts of it the inhabitants speak a language which is a mixture of Bohemian and Hungarian; their manners and customs are likewise very different from those of Lower Silesia. In the latter, which lies to the north, are the principalities of Breslau, Schweidnitz, Jauer, Leignitz, Brieg, Wolau, Glogau, Oels, Münsterberg, Sagan, Trachenberg, Carolath, Grotkau, and Croffen, with the free lordships of Wartenberg, Militsch, and Gosschütz, where the German language and customs are in general use. The capital of it is Breslau. The inhabitants are partly of the Lutheran, partly of the Calvinist, and partly of the Catholic religion. To the former belong almost all the inhabitants of Lower Silesia, who by the convention of Altranstadt in 1707 between the Emperor and the King of Sweden, not only recovered the churches taken from them by the Catholics, but by the interposition of the same monarch likewise obtained permission to build 6 new churches in places which formerly had none: it was also stipulated that Lutherans should not, on account of religion, be excluded from holding civil or military offices. The death of the Emperor Charles VI. was followed by great alterations in this country. The Archduchess and Queen of Hungary, Maria Theresa, took possession of it; but in 1740 the King of Prussia, as Elector of Brandenburg, laid claim to the four principalities of Jägerndorf, Leignitz, Brieg, and Wolau, made himself master of almost the whole duchy, and at the peace of 1742 concluded by the mediation of Great Britain, Upper and Lower Silesia (excepting a part of the latter), and the county of Glatz, were ceded to him, and exempted from all dependance on the crown of Bohemia. The number of inhabitants in Lower and the Prussian part of Upper Silesia, exclusive of the garrisons, amounts to 1,500,000, of whom 813,000 are Protestants, 676,000 Catholics, and 11,000 Jews.

What Austria retained was part of Upper Silesia, namely, the principality of Teschen, with several incorporated lordships, and the principality of Bilitz, part of Troppau and Jägerndorf, the lordships of Olberdorf and Hennerdorf. After the war of 1744 the possession of Silesia was confirmed and guaranteed to Prussia, partly by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and partly by the Empire in 1751. In 1756 the King of Prussia suspected that Austria was meditating the reconquest of Silesia, which gave occasion to the bloody war, in which that monarch, in alliance with Great Britain, had to contend with Austria and her allies the Saxons, French, Russians, and Swedes, and in which Silesia

lesia suffered very severely. At the peace of Hubertsburg, in 1763, the King of Prussia retained that part of Silesia ceded to him in 1742, and his wise regulations contributed to restore the country to its former prosperity. The Prussian government consists of 3 royal supreme regencies, the upper consistories of Breslaw, Great Glogau, and Brieg, and 2 upper war and domain chambers, one of which is at Breslaw, and the other at Great Glogau.

SIMMENTHAL, an extensive valley of Switzerland in the canton of Bern, through which runs the river Simmen, dividing it into the upper and lower valley. The inhabitants do not cultivate any kind of corn, but the valley yields excellent pasturage, and has a fine breed of cattle, from which they make butter and cheese. Great quantities of the latter are sent to foreign countries.

SIMMERN, a district of the Palatinate, formerly a principality, in that part of the Hundrück belonging to the Elector Palatine. The air of this district is raw and cold, and the soil sandy, consisting almost entirely of forests or barren heaths; the arable land is better adapted to oats and flax than other kinds of grain. On the other hand, the breed of cattle, particularly of sheep, is excellent. Its capital,

SIMMERN, which is situated on a rivulet of the same name, 23 miles s. of Coblenz, was formerly the residence of a branch of the family of the Elector of the Palatinate, and was almost totally destroyed by the French in 1689. After the peace of Ryfwick it was by degrees rebuilt. Catholics, Calvinists, and Lutherans, are allowed the public exercise of their religion here.

SINDELFINGEN, a town in the district of Beblingen and duchy of Würtemberg, 10 miles s. s. w. of Stuttgart.

SINDRINGEN, a small town and district on the Kocher, in the valley of Kocher, in Franconia, belonging to the princes of Hohenlohe of the line of Bartenstein: 8 miles s. s. w. of Crautheim.

SINIGAGLIA, a large town, to which great additions have been made since 1758, in the duchy of Urbino and State of the Church, with a harbour on the Adriatic Sea. It is surrounded with walls, has several bastions with a castle, and is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the Archbishop of Urbino. It contains several fine churches and convents, a mint, and a good theatre. But this town is most remarkable for a yearly fair, which lasts from the middle to the end of the month of July, and is frequented by merchants from the islands and towns of the Adriatic Sea, Sicily, and part of the Archipelago, several provinces of Italy, from England, Holland, France, Germany, Switzerland, and the countries round the Baltic Sea. During this fair the Venetian captain of the Gulf of Venice appears with several vessels, and is received on the side of the Pope with some mark of honour before agreed upon, which the Venetians esteem an acknowledgment of their dominion over the Adriatic Sea. In 1765 a sudden inundation of the river

Misa, which runs through the town, did great injury to it. The air here, like most other places on the coast of the Adriatic, is not very healthy, particularly in summer. It lies 14 miles w. n. w. of Ancona, in lat. $43^{\circ} 43'$ N. long. $10^{\circ} 52'$ E.

SINZHEIM, a small town of the Lower Palatinate, in the district of Mosbach, containing 1500 inhabitants, a church belonging to the Catholics and Calvinists, and one to the Lutherans. Above the town is a Franciscan convent, with a fine church: 12 miles s. s. e. of Heidelberg.

SIRACUSA, a town on the eastern coast of Sicily, in Val di Noto. In ancient times it was a famous and powerful place. At present only that part is left called Ortygia, which is an island. The number of its inhabitants is estimated at 14,000. It has a double harbour, composed of an inner and an outer one, but it is only frequented by fishing-vessels. Between them is a strong citadel. Near the town an ancient stone-quarry is observable, the greatest part of which is 100 feet lower than the ground around it, and is of great extent. It is now covered with earth and converted into gardens. The so called Ear of Dionysius is a cavity hewn out of a rock, about 50 feet in height and 250 in length, in the form of an ear, in which is a very loud echo. It is the general opinion, that Dionysius, the tyrant of Siracuse, listened to the conversation of those whom he confined in this place, from a room opposite to it, where he could hear the smallest sound; but this is doubted. Siracuse is the see of an archbishop.

SISTERON, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Lower Alps. It was formerly the see of a bishop, suffragan of Aix: 15 miles n. w. of Digne.

SITTARD, a town in the duchy of Jüliers, on the frontiers of Limburg, which was entirely burnt down by the French in 1677: 11 miles n. n. e. of Maastricht.

SITTEN, SION, the capital of the Valais in alliance with the Swiss cantons, situated on the river Sitten, near the Rhone. It is the see of a bishop; has 6 churches, several convents, and an academy. The bishop styles himself Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Count and Prefect of the Valais; but his power is the greatest in the Lower Valais, and he is in a particular league with the Catholic cantons. The coin of the country is stamped with his profile and arms. The deputies of the province meet twice a year at the castle of Majoria, where he resides, upon which occasions he is the president; but they are summoned by the governor of the district, who is the temporal head of the republic. Upon a vacancy in the see, the chapter proposes 4 candidates, from whose number the general assembly of the deputies choose the new bishop by majority of votes, and on the other hand the concurrence of the bishop is necessary in the election of a governor, and in them jointly is vested the jurisdiction of the Upper Valais. Sitten lies in lat. $46^{\circ} 9'$ N. long. $4^{\circ} 59'$ E.

SKALITZ, GREAT, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Königingrätz, belonging to Prince Piccolomini: 12 miles N. N. E. of Königingrätz.

SKOMPE, a small town in the province of Dobruża, in Poland.

SLAWYSZYN, a town of Poland in the waywodship of Kalisz.

SLESWICK, a sovereign duchy, otherwise called South Jütland, bounded on the north by North Jütland, on the south by the duchy of Holstein, on the west by the German Ocean, and on the east by the Little Belt. Its length from the Eyder and Rendsborg to Coldingen is 90 miles, and its breadth from 30 to 40. It is divided into 15 counties, most of which have their respective governors. It has no connexion with Germany, but has been entirely subject to Denmark since 1720.

SLESWICK, the capital of the above duchy, stands in a delightful situation on the Schley. It has handsome houses, broad streets, and is populous in proportion to its size. The cathedral or church of St. Peter contains a very curious altar, the burial-place of the princes, and other monuments. In the Holm, to which you pass by a bridge of boats, is the convent of St. John, for a prioress and 9 nuns of noble extraction. Near the town is the famous castle of Gottorp. The inhabitants of Sleswick are very agreeable and sociable, and make all kinds of woollen stuffs, stone vessels, thread for lace, and very fine cambric. It lies 15 miles N. N. W. of Rendsborg, in lat. $54^{\circ} 35'$ N. long. $7^{\circ} 27'$ E.

SLOTEN, a small town on a lake of the same name, in Westergoe, in Friesland, near the Zuyder Zee, into which the little river Ee, which runs through the town, discharges itself: 10 miles E. of Stavoren.

SLUPCE, a small town in the district of Piesznica, in the waywodship of Kalisz, in Poland.

SMIRSITZ, a castle and small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königingrätz, 5 miles N. of Königingrätz.

SOBERNHEIM, a small town with about 1500 inhabitants, situated on the river Nahe, in the Lower Palatinate and district of Bockenheim. It contains a church belonging jointly to the Catholics and Calvinists, 1 for the Lutherans, and a commandery of the knights of St. John, with a chapel: 14 miles S. W. of Bingen.

SOBIESLAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechín, with good cloth manufactures; it belongs to the Prince of Schwarzenberg, and lies 10 miles S. S. E. of Tabor.

SOBOTKA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, 8 miles E. N. E. of Jung Buntzlau.

SOIGNIES, a town of Hainault, on the Senne, near a forest to which it gives name, 9 miles N. N. E. of Mons.

SOLDIN, a town in the New Mark of Brandenburg, near the river Mittel, with cloth and woollen manufactures, and a trade in hops; it is the capital of the circle of Soldin: 24 miles N. of Cüstrin.

SOLEC, a district and town on the Vistula in Prussia, in the district of Netze, 12 miles W. of Thorn.

SOLINGEN, a small town and district on the river Wipper, in the duchy of Berg, 15 miles E. of Düsseldorf, inhabited by Catholics, Calvinists, Lutherans, and Jews. This town has a great trade in scythe, sword, and knife blades, of its own manufactory, and in all kinds of iron-work, but particularly gun-barrels.

SOLLÈS, a town of France, in the department of the Var and district of Hyères, 6 miles N. E. of Toulon.

SOLMS, a county of Wetteravia, between Hesse and the dominions of Nassau. The family place of the counts is the decayed castle of Solms, near Braunfels, on the river Solms. That of Hohen-Solms is about 6 miles distant from Gießen. The house of Solms is divided into 2 principal branches, Braunfels and Lich. The former was raised to the princely rank in 1742, and is of the Calvinist religion. From the line of Lich are descended those of Hohen-Solms and Laubach. The former are Calvinists. Laubach is subdivided into Sonnenwalde and Baruth. The former is of the Catholic religion, and has 3 branches, Sonnenwalde, Werrendorf, and Sköna. Baruth is Lutheran, and has likewise 3 branches, Rödelheim with Assenheim, Wildenfels, and Baruth; and that of Wildenfels is again subdivided into Laubach, Utph, and Wildenfels. The princes and counts of Solms belong to the college of Wetteravian counts, at the diets of the Empire, and have 4 votes therein, as well as at the diets of the circle of Upper Rhine. The quota of this house, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 251 florins, and it pays to a chamber tax 133 rix-dollars 82 kr. to which each of the lines contributes in proportion.

SOLOTHURN, one of the 13 Swiss cantons, bounded on the west by the bishopric of Basel, on the north by the canton of Basel, and on the east and south by Bern. It is inhabited entirely by Catholics. In 1481 it joined the Swiss league, together with Freyburg, and is divided into 12 bailiwicks. This canton is probably the most populous spot in Europe, containing 45,000 inhabitants in scarcely 130 square miles. Its capital,

SOLOTHURN, is a handsome, strong town, situated in a delightful plain, with good ramparts, and a fine bridge over the Aar. The inhabitants are very hospitable to foreigners; the form of government is aristocratical. The church and college, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, are fine buildings. The arsenal, and the town-house, which has 2 towers, make a good appearance. This was the usual residence of the French envoy to the Swiss cantons. It lies 28 miles W. N. W. of Lucern, in lat. $47^{\circ} 9'$ N. long. $5^{\circ} 10'$ E.

SOLTAU, a district and small town of Lüneburg, on the Böhme, on the frontiers of the principality of Verden. On the heath of Soldau, near this place, a bloody battle was fought in 1519 between the

the dukes of Brunswick and Lüneburg: 26 miles s. w. of Lüneburg.

SOLTCAMP, a large fort in the United Provinces, in Gröningen, at the mouth of the river Hunfe, which is likewise called the Gröningen Deep: 11 miles E. of Dockum.

SOMMARIVA, two villages of Piedmont in the district of Carmagnola, one of which is furnished del Bosco, and the other di Perao.

SÖMMERDA, a district and small town of Thuringia near the Unstrut, subject to the magistrates of Erfurt, from which it is 10 miles distant.

SOMMERFELD, a small town, castle, and lordship in Lower Lusatia, under the regency of the New Mark, and of course belonging to the King of Prussia; it is situated on the river Lupa, on the frontiers of Silesia: 12 miles s. s. e. of Guben. Fine cloths are manufactured here.

SONDERBURG, a small town and castle in the Danish island of Alsen, on the strait of Sonderburg. Most of the inhabitants of the town are seamen. From this place the dukes of Holstein-Sonderburg, of the royal family of Denmark, have their name.

SONDERSHAUSEN, a town and district of Thuringia, on the Wipper, the residence of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen. The castle standing on a mountain before the town contains fine apartments and a great hall. The Pheasant walk, the admirable pleasure-gardens, and the ancient Vandal idol, Püftrich, in the arsenal, are worth seeing. It lies 9 miles s. of Nordhausen.

SONNEBERG, a small town of Austria in the district below the Ens, 24 miles n. n. w. of Vienna.

SONNEBERG, a town and district of Saxe-Meiningen, with a great trade in looking-glasses, nails, whetstones, &c. which articles bring into the country annually nearly 30,000*l.* in hard cash: 11 miles n. n. e. of Coburg.

SONNEBERG, a small mine-town of Bohemia in the circle of Saaz, 9 miles w. of Commotau.

SONNENBURG, a small handsome town on the Lenze, with a castle, in the circle of Sternberg, in the New Mark of Brandenburg: 7 miles E. of Cüstrin. It is the seat of the grand mastership of the knights of Malta in Brandenburg, Saxony, and Pomerania, belonging to the grand priory of Germany, under the protection of the Elector of Brandenburg.

SONNEWALD, a small town of Lower Lusatia, 20 miles s. of Lübben, situated on the river Dober, the residence of Count Solm. It belongs to the electoral circle of Saxony.

SONSBECK, a small town in the duchy of Cleve, 14 miles w. of Wesel.

SONTRA, a town and district of Lower Hesse, belonging to the line of Hesse-Rheinfels, 6 miles w. n. w. of Eifenach.

SORA, a small town of Naples in Terra di Lavoro, on the river Garigliano, with a magnificent castle, and the title of a duchy. Its bishop is suffragan of Capua. It belongs to the family of

Buon Compagno, who style themselves dukes of Sora and princes of Piombino.

SORA, a town of Silesia in the principality of Ratibor, 21 miles E. of Ratibor.

SORAU, a town of Lower Lusatia, near the Bober, with a castle and gardens, the residence of Count Promnitz, an orphan-house, and several churches. The inhabitants subsist by making cloth, and by their trade in yarn and linen.

SORRENTO, a small town of Terra di Lavoro in the kingdom of Naples, near the Gulf of Naples, on Mount Sorrento; it is the see of an archbishop, and the birth-place of the celebrated poet Torquato Tasso.

SORTINO, a small town of Val di Noto in Sicily.

SOSPELLO, a pretty large town on the river Bevera, which divides it into 2 parts, in the county of Nice, in Italy: 14 miles n. n. e. of Nice.

SOSSNOWITZ, a town of Poland in the district of Chelm.

SÖST, a pretty large town in the county of Mark, in Westphalia, 10 miles s. w. of Lippstadt, of the Catholic and Protestant religion. In the year 1783 it contained 5019 inhabitants and 1206 dwelling-houses. Part of the cathedral belongs to the Catholics, and part to the Lutherans. The latter have 6 other churches, one of which likewise serves for the Calvinists. It contains, besides, 2 convents of Dominicans and Franciscans, a Lutheran academy, has a great trade in corn, and the territory of the town comprehends 30 villages and a salt-mine. It was formerly a Hanse town, with the privileges of an Imperial city, and had the right of coining money. In the middle ages it was possessed of considerable immunities, which laid the foundation to those of Lübeck.

SPAA, a small town in the bishopric of Liege, 15 miles E. of that city, and 19 s. w. of Aix-la-Chapelle, in the marquisate of Franchimont, on the frontiers of Luxemburg. Here are 5 springs of mineral water. From that in the town 130,000 bottles of water are taken annually. The bishop has merely the duty upon these, amounting to about 7000 livres annually; and what they produce besides, being about as much more, belongs to the magistrates of the town. The public buildings, such as Vauxhall, the masquerade-room, &c. were erected by a company of wealthy merchants. The houses stand partly in a valley, partly on a hill. The inhabitants make all kinds of sticks, and great Liege shoes; and the place is full of dealers in toys and other articles, for the accommodation of the company at the watering season.

SPALT, a town, castle, and district of the bishopric of Eichstätt in Franconia, between Anspach and Weissenburg, yielding excellent hops.

SPANDAU, a town at the conflux of the rivers Havel and Spree, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 7 miles w. n. w. of Berlin, having 2 Lutheran, 1 Calvinist, and 1 Catholic churches, and a town school. Here are houses of correction and industry, and an excellent manufactory of fire-arms,

where the musket-barrels for the whole Prussian army are made, bored, and afterwards sent to Potsdam to be finished, and provided with locks. Bayonets, ramrods, sword-blades, and sabres, are likewise made here. The fort, built by the Elector Joachim II. is a regular square, with 4 large bastions defended by brick walls 40 feet high, and good casemates. It is used as a place of confinement for state prisoners.

SPANGENBERG, a town, district, and castle upon a mountain, in Lower Hesse, 12 miles E. N. E. of Homburg, belonging to the House of Hesse-Cassel.

SPETIA, a small town on an eminence in the eastern part of the territory of Genoa, situated on the Gulf of Spetia, or Spezzia.

SPETZ, a free lordship, castle, and small town on the Lake of Thun, in the district of Thun and canton of Bern, belonging to the family of Erlach: 17 miles S. of Bern.

SPIRE, a bishopric in the circle of Upper Rhine, between the Palatinate, Baden-Durlach, the county of Leiningen, and France. The chapter is composed of 15 canons and 12 domiciliaries. Since 1546 the princely provostship of Weissenburg has been united with this see. Both together contribute to a Roman month 456 florins, or 18 horse and 60 foot, and to a chamber tax 169 dollars 8 kr. The bishop is suffragan of the Archbishop of Mentz.

SPIRE, an Imperial city in the bishopric of the same name, situated on the Rhine, at the mouth of the rivulet of Speyer, or Speyerbach. It was totally destroyed by the French in 1689, but rebuilt after the peace of Ryswick in 1697. The magistrates and most of the citizens are Lutherans, scarcely 30 are Catholics. The number of Calvinists is likewise small. The burghers in 1789 amounted to 650. Only the choir of the cathedral has been rebuilt; it once contained marble tombs, silver coffins, and the remains of many ancient emperors and empresses, which were all in a great measure destroyed and dispersed by the devastations of the French. There are 15 other Catholic churches and convents at Spire, amongst which the college formerly belonging to the Jews claims the first place. In ancient times the emperors held many diets at Spire, and it was the seat of the Imperial Aulic council till 1689. The territory of the town contains great numbers of almond-trees. It has the fifth place on the Rhenish bench at the diets of the Empire, and a seat and vote at those of the circle of Upper Rhine. Its quota to a Roman month is 24 florins, and to a chamber tax it gives 118 dollars 34 kr. In 1793 it was taken by the French. It lies 10 miles S. of Mannheim, in lat. 49° 19' N. long. 6° 9' E.

SPOLETO, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the east by Abruzzo, on the south by Sabina and St. Peter's Patrimony, on the west by Orvietano and Perugiano, on the north by Urbino and the marquise of Ancona. It belongs to the Pope, and its capital is

SPOLETO, situated on a hill in a wild country. It is very meanly built. The castle, standing on a hill, is connected with the town by a bridge. The cathedral, whose bishop is immediately under the Pope, is a fine structure. The other principal churches are St. Philippo Neri, St. Pietro, St. Gregorio, Madonna di Loretto, and St. Salvatore. The earthquake of 1767 did great injury to the town. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 7000. The celebrated bridge over the impetuous Marreggia is an admirable piece of architecture. It has 10 arches, which stand on 9 piles, 335 Roman feet in height, and 970 in length. This bridge not only unites 2 neighbouring hills, but is the conveyance for the water with which the town is supplied.

SPREE, a navigable river in the margravate of Brandenburg, which rises amongst the Bohemian mountains near the village of Gersdorf, in Upper Lusatia, from thence runs by Budissin, and afterwards by Spremberg and Cöbus, separates Berlin and Cöln, and discharges itself into the Havel near the fortrefs of Spandau.

SPREMBERG, a small town and district of Lower Lusatia, on an island formed by the river Spree, 14 miles S. of Cöbus.

SPROTTAU, a pretty large town in the principality of Glogau, in Silesia, situated on the river Bober, with a decayed castle: 9 miles E. S. E. of Sagan.

SQUILLACE, a town on the Gulf of Squillace in Calabria Ultra, in Naples. Its bishop is suffragan of Reggio. The earthquake of 1783 affected this town equally with a great many others in Calabria.

STABLO, an abbey of the Benedictine order, whose abbot is a prince of the Empire, the bishopric of Liege, built in 657 by Sigibert King of Austrasia. The abbot is an independent state of the Empire, belonging to the circle of Westphalia: the town of Stablo lies on the river Amblere. With this abbey is united that of Malmedy, and the revenues of both are computed at upwards of 4000*l.* per annum. Stablo is under the chapter of Liege, and Malmedy under that of Cologne. It formerly belonged to the bishopric of Strasburg, but afterwards the Bishop of Osnabrück took possession of it. In 1753 Alexander Delmotte Count of Logne was chosen abbot. Stablo lies 7 miles S. of Spaa.

STADE, a town in the duchy of Bremen on the Schwinge, four miles from the Elbe, and 12 W. of Buxtehude, belonging to the Elector of Brunswick. Its fortifications were demolished in 1780. It contains the colleges of government for Bremen and Verden, a strong garrison, and many handsome buildings, amongst which are the town-house, a good academy, and several remarkable monuments in the churches. The Schwinger fort at the mouth of the Schwinger, which discharges itself into the Elbe, is likewise garrisoned. The magistrates receive the Brunshaus toll, which is very considerable; but

Hamburg

Hamburg and English vessels are exempted from it, as are likewise all vessels coming to this town.

STADT AM HOF, a small thriving town of Lower Bavaria, on the Danube. It is connected by a bridge with the Imperial city of Ratisbon; and has 2 convents and a rich hospital for poor Lutherans and Catholics. In 1742 the French intrenched themselves at this place.

STADTBERG, a town belonging to the Elector of Cologne, in the duchy of Westphalia, situated on the river Dümel, on the frontiers of the county of Waldeck. Part of it, called Marberg, stands on a mountain. This was formerly the site of the famous Saxon fort of Elmberg, which was taken by Charlemagne, who built a church there in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul, and founded a Benedictine convent near it, which the Emperor Lewis the Pious gave to the abbot of Corvey. In the twelfth century this place was annexed to the archbishopric of Cologne. The abbot of Corvey, as provost of St. Peter and St. Paul at Marberg, lays claim to half of Marberg. It lies 14 miles s. of Paderborn.

STADTHAGEN, the capital of the county of Schauenburg, in Westphalia, situated in a delightful plain. It is fortified in the ancient manner with moats and ramparts, and belongs to the counts of Lippe. The castle is the residence of the dowager countesses. The garden belonging to it, with its spring of mineral water; the mausoleum of Prince Ernest in the Lutheran town-church; the burial-place of the counts; and the orphan-house erected in 1738, upon the plan of that at Halle, are worthy of notice. It lies 16 miles w. s. w. of Hannover.

STADTKYLL, a small town on the river Kyll, in the lordship of Kyll, in the Eifel, in Westphalia. Both the town and lordship formerly belonged to a line of the counts of Manderfeld, which becoming extinct in 1742, they devolved to Manderfeld-Blankenheim. It lies 9 miles s. of Reifelscheid.

STADTLOO, a small town in the bishopric of Münster, situated on the river Berkel, on the frontiers of the county of Zutphen.

STADTHOLDENDORF, a small town near the Weser, in the southern part of the principality of Wolfenbüttel. In its neighbourhood are the Protestant convent of Amelunxborn, and the decayed family-castles of the former counts of Eberstein, and lords of Homburg: 16 miles w. s. w. of Ganderheim.

STADT-WORBIS, a small town in the Upper Eisfeld, 10 miles n. e. of Heiligenstadt, situated at the source of the Wipper. It is called Stadt (or town) Worbis, to distinguish it from the adjacent villages of Breiten-Worbis, and Kirch-Worbis.

STAFFELSTEIN, a small town in the district of Düringstadt, in the bishopric of Bamberg, on the east side of the Mayn: 9 miles s. of Coburg.

STANZ, a handsome village in the canton of Unterwalden, the capital of the Valley of Unterwalden: 8 miles s. s. e. of Lucern.

STARGARD, a lordship in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the frontiers of Brandenburg, belonging to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Its capital is called Old Stargard, and contains a castle belonging to the prince. In 1757 it sustained great injury by fire: 10 miles n. of Strelitz.

STARGARD, NEW, a large town, the capital of Farther Pomerania, in the circle of Satzitz, on the Ihna, which river having a free communication with the Baltic, is very beneficial to the corn trade. The town has fine manufactures of wool, and a great trade in that article. It has an academy and 2 schools. In 1723 it sustained great injury by fire, and in 1758 was taken by the Russians. It lies 15 miles e. of Stettin, in lat. $53^{\circ} 26' N.$ long. $12^{\circ} 48' E.$

STAROGARD, a castle and village of the circle of Culm, in West Prussia, belonging to the diocese of Culm: 21 miles w. s. w. of Marienburg.

STASFURT, a town in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the frontiers of Anhalt, all the magistrates of which are noblemen. It has some good salt-works. Near it is the village of Alten-Stäsfurt: 8 miles n. n. e. of Ascherleben.

STAVENHAGEN, a town and district on the frontiers of Pomerania, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, belonging to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin: 17 miles s. s. w. of Demmin.

STAVEREN, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, situated on the Zuydee Zee, opposite Enchuyfen. It had a harbour which lay incomparably better for trade than that of Amsterdam, but it is now choked up. This town was the residence of the ancient kings of Friesland: 16 miles s. of Harlingen.

STAUFENBERG, a small town and castle of Upper Hesse, on the Löhn, belonging to Darmstadt: 5 miles n. of Gießen.

STECKBORN, a small town of Swabia, on the Zellersee, 6 miles from Constance, belonging to the House of Austria.

STEENBERGEN, a well-fortified town, formerly a lordship belonging to the Prince of Orange: 7 miles n. of Bergen-op-Zoom, in Dutch Brabant.

STENWYCK, a small town on the river Aa, in the province of Overijssel. Its fortifications are gone to decay: 17 miles n. of Zwol.

STEGE, a small town on the Danish island of Mona, opposite Zealand, with a harbour.

STEIN, a town with a castle, on the Rhine, where it runs out of the Zellersee. It is subject to Zürich, has a bridge over the Rhine, and near it is the castle of Hohenklingen: 15 miles w. n. w. of Constance.

STEIN, a small town on the Danube, in Lower Austria, in the circle above the Manhartsberg, 2 miles w. of Krems, and under the same jurisdiction in civil matters as that town. Between Stein and Krems is a military manufactory, wherein metal articles, fabres, cloth, and clothes are made and kept. The town of Stein is connected with

Mautern

Mautern by a wooden bridge over the Danube, 800 paces in length.

STEIN, a lordship, castle, and decayed town of Upper Carniola, 11 miles N. of Laybach.

STEINACH, a small town and district in the bishopric of Bamberg, in Franconia: 6 miles N. E. of Culmbach.

STEINAU, a small town and castle in the county of Hanau, 14 miles S. S. W. of Fulda.

STEINAU, a small town on the Steina, in the principality of Oppeln, in Upper Silesia: 10 miles E. S. E. of Neisse.

STEINAU, an independent town in the circle of the same name, and principality of Wolau, in Lower Silesia, near the Oder. The Lutherans have the parish-church, and the Catholics a chapel here. The principal employment of the inhabitants is the manufacture of cloth, and the trade with Poland. It lies 16 miles N. N. E. of Leignitz.

STEINBACH, a small town and district in the margravate of Upper Baden, 4 miles S. W. of Baden.

STEINFURT, a county of Westphalia, belonging to the Count of Bentheim-Steinfurt. The capital, Steinfurt, is situated on the Aa, and has a celebrated Calvinist academy. Most of the inhabitants are Calvinists.

STEINHEIM, a small town, castle, and district of Franconia, on the Mayn, between Frankfurt and Aschaffenburg, 2 miles from Hanau. It is divided into Great and Little Steinheim, which are at a small distance from each other, and belong to the Elector of Mentz. The passage over the Mayn at this place is very much frequented, and so is the town, by parties of pleasure by water from Hanau.

STENAY, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Meuse. It was taken by the Austrians in 1791: 22 miles N. N. W. of Verdun.

STENDAL, the capital of the Old Mark of Brandenburg, situated on the little river Ucht, 5 miles from the Elbe. It is pretty large, but not populous, contains a colony of French Calvinists, and has several manufactures. It lies 5 miles N. W. of Tangermünde, in lat. $52^{\circ} 35'$ N. long. $9^{\circ} 39'$ E.

STEPENITZ, a village and district of Farther Pomerania, with a convent of nuns, in a delightful situation: 10 miles N. of Stettin.

STEPHENSWERT, a small fortified town on an island formed by the Maas, in Dutch Gelderland: 6 miles S. W. of Ruvermonde.

STERNBERG, a district of the New Mark of Brandenburg, commonly called the circle of Sternberg, situated between the Warta and Oder, on the frontiers of Poland and Silesia. Its capital,

STERNBERG, is a small town, which has great markets for cattle, and belongs to the lords of Wefenbeck and Buderisky. It lies 20 miles W. of Frankfurt on the Oder.

STERNBERG, a town, castle, and lordship, in the circle of Olmütz in Moravia, which formerly belonged to the Duke of Oels, in Silesia, of whom

it was purchased by the Prince of Lichtenstein: 9 miles E. of Neustadt.

STERNBERG, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg and principality of Wenden, belonging to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The provincial assemblies are held alternately at this place and Malchin: 11 miles E. of Güstrow.

STERNBERG, a village with a castle standing on a mountain, in the circle of Kaurzim in Bohemia, on the frontiers of Silesia.

STERZING, a small town of Tirol, on the river Eilack, situated on the high road to Italy, between Brixen and Inspruck. Good sword-blades are made at this place. On the neighbouring mountain of Schneeberg is a silver-mine. Near the town stands likewise the celebrated mountain called Brennenberg, which is very dangerous on account of the masses of snow which precipitate themselves from it.

STETTIN, the capital of all Pomerania, on the Oder, in the circle of Stettin, with the title of a duchy, comprehending the district between the Oder and Peene, together with the islands of Usedom and Wollin. It is a large handsome town, containing 1558 dwelling-houses and about 15,000 inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison. It is lighted at night by 315 lamps. It has a numerous colony of French and all kinds of manufactures, particularly of cloth, stuffs, hats, stockings, yarn, cotton, ribbands, paper, and sail-cloth. The trade of the town is considerable, and its commerce is not confined to the Baltic Sea, but extends to Holland, England, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy. Timber is its principal article of exportation. Ship-building has of late years become a very profitable branch of employment to the inhabitants. The Oder is here divided into 4 channels, of which that which waters the town retains the name of Oder, but the 3 others are called the Parnitz, and the Great and Little Reglitz. Besides the Lutherans, German and French Calvinists likewise enjoy the free exercise of their religion. The institutions for the poor are numerous and considerable. Near the church of the Virgin Mary is a royal college, which has 7 professors; and therein are taught divinity, jurisprudence, chemistry, Hebrew, Greek, history, poetry and oratory, philosophy, Latin, mathematics, French and English. It likewise contains 2 other large schools, the regency over Hither and Farther Pomerania, the war and domain chamber, the court of justice for Hither Pomerania, a consistory, and several other colleges. Here is likewise a strong fortification, with 3 new forts, called Prussia, William, and Anhalt, built in 1735. The long suburb is called Lastudie. The town and district annexed to it belonged to Sweden from the peace of Westphalia till 1713, when it was taken by the northern allied powers, and in consequence of the agreement concluded by them at Schwedt, both Stettin and Wolgast were put into the possession of Frederic William King of Prussia, who paid Russia and Saxony 200,000 dollars towards

wards the expence of the war. By the peace of Stockholm in 1720, this town and territory with the islands of Usedom and Wollin were ceded for ever to the crown of Prussia for the sum of 2 million dollars. Lat. $53^{\circ} 30'$ N. long. $12^{\circ} 24'$ E.

STETTIN, NEW, a small town, district, and castle of Farther Pomerania, situated on the Willem. The inhabitants are employed in trade, agriculture, and breeding cattle. It lies 7 miles w. of Hammerstein.

STEYL, a small town of Westphalia, near the Imperial town of Essen, belonging to the abbess of Essen.

STEYR, a populous town of Austria, in the district above the Ens, and circle of Traun, near the conflux of the rivers Steyer and Ens: 20 miles s. of Linz. It has a very profitable trade in articles of iron and steel. The college and academy formerly belonging to the Jesuits is a very fine structure.

STEYRECK, a small town of Austria, with a castle, in the district above the Ens, and circle of Mühl, on the Danube: 7 miles below Linz.

STICKHAUSEN, a district, town, and castle in the principality of East Friesland, 21 miles s.e. of Emden.

STILO, a small town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra.

STIRIA, a duchy in the circle of Austria, bounded on the north by the archduchy of Austria, on the west by the archbishopric of Salzburg and Carinthia, on the south by Carniola, and on the east by Hungary. The country is mountainous, but fertile in corn and pasturage, and some parts of it in wine: it yields likewise great quantities of steel and iron. It is divided into Upper and Lower Stiria: the former comprehends the circles of Judenburg and Bruck; and the latter those of Grätz, Mahrburg, and Cilly. The number of its inhabitants is 750,000, and the revenues amount to 140,000*l.* sterling.

STOBNITZA, a town on the Warta, in the waywardship of Posen, in Great Poland.

STOCHEM, a small town in the bishopric of Liege, in the county of Looz, on the left bank of the Maas: 11 miles n. of Maastricht.

STOCKACH, a small town, in the county of Nellenburg, in Swabia, on the river Stockach. In the neighbourhood of this place the French were defeated by the Austrians under the Archduke Charles, in the spring of 1799: 17 miles n. of Constance.

STOLLBERG, a county of Thuringia, between the counties of Mansfeld, Schwartzburg, and Hohenstein, and the principality of Anhalt. It belongs to the counts of Stollberg, who are vassals of the Elector of Saxony: notwithstanding which, this county entitles them to a seat at the diets of the Empire, and of Upper Saxony; and they belong to the college of Wetteravian counts. To a chamber tax they contribute 60 rix-dollars 81 kr.; and to a Roman month 84 florins, 21 of which are

paid by the Elector of Saxony. The house of Stollberg is divided into 2 principal lines, Wernigerode and Stollberg. The former has 2 branches, Wernigerode and Guedern or Gedern (which latter was raised to the rank of a prince and state of the Empire in 1742). The other principal line is divided into the branches of Stollberg and Rofsla.

STOLLBERG IN THE HARZ, in the district of Stollberg, belongs to the line of Stollberg-Stollberg, and has a superintendency and a Latin school. It lies 11 miles n.e. of Nordhausen, in lat. $51^{\circ} 36'$ N. long. $8^{\circ} 46'$ E.

STOLEBERG, a small town, district, and castle of Misnia, in the circle of Erzgebirge, where great quantities of cloth are made: 9 miles s.w. of Chemnitz.

STOLLHOFEN, a district and small town in the upper margravate of Baden, celebrated during the Spanish succession war at the commencement of the eighteenth century, for the lines of Stollhofen formed to prevent the incursions of the French: 8 miles w.s.w. of Baden.

STOLPE, the capital of the circle of Stolpe in Farther Pomerania, on the river Stolpa. It contains an old castle, a convent for nuns, 2 Lutheran and 1 Calvinist churches. The inhabitants derive a good subsistence from the linen trade with Dantzic, which is very considerable, and from the salmon-fishery. Ten miles from hence is the harbour and village of Stolpemünde, where the ships belonging to the town lie at anchor. This village is inhabited by fishermen and sailors.

STOLPEN, a small town and district, with a castle upon a mountain, in the circle of Misnia, 15 miles from Dresden, which has very frequently sustained great injury by fire, and was formerly the residence of the bishops of Misnia. Its admirable aqueduct was totally ruined by the Prussians in 1756. It lies 16 miles e. of Dresden.

STORKOW, a town in the circle of Beeskow and Storkau, belonging to the margravate of Brandenburg: 11 miles s.w. of Fürstenwalde.

STRÖSSEN, a small town in the district of Weisfels, in Thuringia, belonging to the Elector of Saxony: 5 miles s. of Naumburg.

STRAKONITZ, a town with a castle, in the circle of Prachin, on the Wotawa, in Bohemia. It is the residence of the grand prior of the knights of Malta in Bohemia: 11 miles s.w. of Pisek.

STRALEN, a small town in the Prussian part of Gelderland, 6 miles n.w. of Venlo.

STRALSUND, the capital of Swedish Pomerania, situated on the Strait of Gella, opposite the island of Rügen. It is strongly fortified by art, as well as naturally by the morasses and lakes which surround it. The number of houses is 1223, which in 1784 contained 11,000 inhabitants. Four of its churches are covered with copper and have fine steeples. The principal of them, that of St. Nicholas, contains an admirable baptismal font and altar: that of the Virgin Mary deserves notice on

account

account of its architecture, its admirable paintings, and capital organ. By the interest and assistance of the Prince of Hessestein, when governor of Swedish Pomerania, a Catholic church was erected; and by order of the magistrates the streets are lighted by lamps, and the churches and other public buildings provided with conductors against lightning. The most remarkable public edifices are, that belonging to the colleges of government; the town-house, containing 2 very large halls; the academy; the orphan-house; the mint; the residence of the governor; the arsenal; the magazines; the house of correction and custom-house, and the water-works at the Küter-gate. The library belonging to the town-house is very considerable, and is continually increasing: the academy likewise has a library, and a capital collection of coins. The principal support of the town is its trade and commerce, which extend to the northern parts of Europe, to England, France, Spain, and the Levant. The magistrates enjoy the same privileges as the nobility. This town sustained great injury by three sieges in 1628, 1678, and 1715, but the damages have always been repaired. It is the seat of the Swedish regency over Pomerania. Lat. $54^{\circ} 20'$ N. long. $10^{\circ} 51'$ E.

STRAMMEHL, a town of Farther Pomerania, 21 miles N. E. of Stargard.

STRASBERG, a lordship, small town, and castle, belonging to the princely abbey of Buchau, in Swabia. It lies between the duchy of Würtemberg and the counties of Hohenberg and Vörringen.

STRASBURG, a city of France, capital of the department of the Lower Rhine, situated about a mile eastward of the Rhine, at the conflux of the small rivers Ill and Breusch. Till 1681 it was a free Imperial city, belonging to Germany, but in the above year it was taken by the French, to whom it was finally ceded by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. The police of this city is excellent. In the 6 winter months it is lighted till one o'clock in the morning by 490 lamps, each of which has 3 lights; like those of Paris, they hang in the middle of the streets. The latter, as in all old towns, are rather narrow and irregular, and do not contain many handsome buildings. But so much the more remarkable are the fortifications of the city and of the citadel, which is a regular pentagon, built by Vauban in 1682, extending almost to the Rhine. Upon the ramparts are delightful walks and promenades. The garrison, which in time of peace is composed of 6000 men, live in the barracks; exclusive of whom and foreigners, in 1779, Strasburg contained 43,064 inhabitants. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop. The cathedral or minster is an admirable structure. Its steeple, to the top of which you ascend by 725 steps, is the highest pyramidal building in the world, except the largest Egyptian pyramid, which is 30 feet higher. Its clock is looked upon as a master piece of machinery. In the church of St.

Thomas is the magnificent tomb of the famous Marshal Saxe. This city has an university, a pretty good trade, and many manufactures. Lat. $48^{\circ} 34'$ N. long. $5^{\circ} 27'$ E.

STRASBURG, a royal town, with a castle, on the river Dribenz, in the district of the same name, in the province of Culm, in West Prussia. It contains a Lutheran church: 24 miles N. E. of Thorn.

STRASBURG, a town of the Ucker Mark, on the frontiers of Mecklenburg, containing 442 dwelling-houses, and about 2300 inhabitants, who are partly Lutherans, partly German and French Calvinists: 15 miles N. of Prentzlo.

STRASBURG, a town and castle in Lower Carinthia, on the little river Gurk, the usual residence of the Bishop of Gurk, 10 miles N. of Clagenfurt.

STRASNITZ, a lordship and small town on the river March, with a castle and college, in the circle of Hradisch, in Moravia: 12 miles S. S. W. of Hradisch.

STRAUBING, a district and large town on the Danube, with a bridge over that river, in Lower Bavaria. It was besieged by the Austrians in 1742, and surrendered upon capitulation the year following. In 1778, upon the death of the Elector Maximilian Joseph, it was again taken possession of by the Imperialists, as part of the claims of the House of Austria, but evacuated at the peace of Teschen in 1779. In 1720, 152 houses, besides public buildings, were consumed by fire. It lies 21 miles S. E. of Ratibon.

STRAUSSBERG, an ancient town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on a lake called Straufs, with an old castle, and manufactures of baize and cloth: 21 miles E. N. E. of Berlin.

STREHLA, a small town of Misnia, in the district of Oschatz, situated on the Elbe; it has a fine castle, and belongs to the noble family of Pflug. At this place is a ferry over the Elbe, and near it is the mountain called Dürberg, where in 1760 a battle was fought between the Austrians and the army of the Empire, and the Prussians: 14 miles N. W. of Meissen.

STREHLEN, a town in the circle of the same name, on the Ohla, in the principality of Brieg, in Lower Silesia. In consequence of the convention of Altranstäd, it has a Lutheran church and school. In 1781 it contained 2176 inhabitants. It lies 20 miles S. W. of Brieg.

STRELITZ, or OLD STRELITZ, a small town of Mecklenburg, in the lordship of Stargard, surrounded with lakes. It was formerly the residence of the younger line of the ducal house of Mecklenburg, but when the castle was buried down in 1713, a new palace was erected near this town at a place called Glinke, and near it in 1733 the present regular town of New Strelitz was begun to be built, which is now the residence of the duke's court, and the colleges of government. It is supposed that in time Old and New Strelitz will join, but these towns have at present their respective magistrates. They are 4 miles distant from each other, and in

1783 both together contained 6000 inhabitants. Lat. $53^{\circ} 26'$ N. long. $10^{\circ} 54'$ E.

STRELITZ, GREAT, a small town with a castle, in the principality of Oppeln, near Tarnowitz. Little Strelitz, likewise a small town in the same principality, belongs to Count Proskow.

STRIEGAU, a town in the principality of Schweidnitz, in Silesia, in the circle of the same name. Out of the adjoining mountain called Georgenberg, is dug terra figillata. The town has a Catholic parish-church, a Carmelite convent for monks, a Benedictine nunnery, and a Lutheran church. To its district belongs the village of Old Striegau. Between this town and Hohen-Friedberg, the Prussians in 1745 gained a victory over the Austrians and Saxons. It lies 11 miles N. of Schweidnitz.

STROMBERG, a small town containing 90 houses, in the Lower Palatinate, in the district of the same name, with a Calvinist and a Catholic church: 7 miles W. of Bingen.

STRONGOLI, a small town, the see of a bishop, with the title of a principality, on a high rock, in Calabria Citra, in the kingdom of Naples. Its bishop is suffragan of St. Severina.

STRÖPPEN, a small town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 18 miles N.N.W. of Breslau.

STÜHLINGEN, a small town and castle in the landgravate of the same name in Swabia, belonging to the princes of Fürstenberg. The castle is properly called Lupfen, and stands on a mountain. The small town of Oberried is connected with it, which is looked upon as one town with Stühlingen Proper, situated at the foot of the mountain: 9 miles S. of Fürstenberg.

STUTGARD, the capital of the duchy of Württemberg, and residence of the duke, situated on the Neuenbach, 4 miles W. of the Neckar, and 17 N.N.E. of Tübingen, surrounded by innumerable delightful vineyards and gardens. Most of the streets and buildings, particularly the suburb, have a fine appearance. The number of houses is 1800, which contain 20,000 inhabitants. Its most remarkable buildings are, the old and new ducal palaces, the chancery, the ducal academy, erected in 1685, with its observatory and instruments, the 3 principal Protestant churches, the Catholic and Lutheran chapels, the French Lutheran church, the church belonging to the barracks and orphan-house, the Calvinist church, the menagerie, the prince's palace, with its cabinet of natural and artificial curiosities and collection of coins; the town-house, the barracks, the manufactories of silks, stockings, ribbands, &c. In 1776 an annual fair was established at Stuttgart. The military academy is well worthy of notice. By the desire of the Grand Dutchess of Russia, the Emperor in 1775 granted this academy the privileges of an university. Stuttgart contains, besides, one of the largest libraries in Germany, which by the generosity of the late duke was augmented by a great number of capital works, principally historical, and by the collection of bibles purchased by him of Lorch and Panzer; so that in

this respect it exceeds every other library. Since the commencement of the present war, Stuttgart has been once or twice in the possession of the French. Lat. $48^{\circ} 44'$ N. long. $6^{\circ} 56'$ E.

SVENSBORG, a small town at the south-east end of the Danish island of Fünen, with a good harbour.

SUHLA, a town and district in the princely county of Henneberg, in the Thuringian forest, belonging to the Elector of Saxony; it has manufactures of fustian and linen, likewise of steel, fire-arms, and sword-blades. It is celebrated for its tanneries and trade in leather. From the fifteenth to the seventeenth century Suhl was the only place in Germany which had a manufacture of fire-arms. It is the seat of a superintendency. In 1753 it had the misfortune to lose above 700 houses by fire. It lies 7 miles N. of Schleusingen.

SULMONA, a town of Abruzzo Citra, in Naples, with the title of a principality, the birth-place of the famous poet Ovid; it belongs to the family of Borghese at Rome, and in 1709 sustained great injury by an earthquake. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Citta di Chieti.

SULTE, a town with a small salt-mine in the lordship of Rostock in Mecklenburg, situated on the Rekenitz. In 1770 it was destroyed by fire: 18 miles E.S.E. of Rostock.

SULTZ, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a canton in the district of Colmar: 13 miles S.S.W. of Colmar.

SULTZBACH, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 8 miles W.S.W. of Colmar.

SULZ, a small town in the duchy of Württemberg, capital of a district, situated on the Neckar, with salt-works. In 1720 it sustained considerable injury by fire: 9 miles E.S.E. of Haigerloch.

SULZA, a small town of Thuringia, in the district of Rossla, on the Ilme, which not far from thence discharges itself into the Saale. It belongs to Saxe-Weimar, and has a salt-mine, the property of Saxe-Gotha. It lies 13 miles E.N.E. of Weimar.

SULZBACH, a principality in the circle of Bavaria, bounded on the west by Franconia, and on all the other sides by the Upper Palatinate. It belongs to the Elector Palatine of Bavaria. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans, partly Catholics. Two members of the regency are Protestants, and all the rest Catholics.

SULZBACH, the capital of the above principality, is divided into the upper and lower town. Both Protestants and Catholics perform divine service in the town church. The latter have a deacon and 4 chaplains, and the former an inspector (formerly called superintendent), and a town preacher. Both religions have likewise a Latin school. To the Catholics belong, besides, a Capuchin convent and a nunnery; and out of the town they have a church and hermitage upon the mountain called Annaberg. The castle, situated in the south-west part of the

town, is the present residence of Maria Francisca Dowager Countess Palatine of Zweybrücken. The former regency of Sulzbach was in 1790 united with that of Amberg. The country in the vicinity of this place is in general mountainous, and yields great quantities of hops. It lies 5 miles N. W. of Amberg, in lat. $49^{\circ} 30'$ N. long. $9^{\circ} 24'$ E.

SULZBURG, a district and small town in the margravate of Baden, between Austrian Brisgau and the lordship of Badenweiler, which yields excellent red wine: 19 miles N. of Basel.

SURSEE, a small town on the river Sur, in the canton of Lucern in Switzerland. It is not subject to any of the cantons, but only under the protection of Lucern: 11 miles N. N. W. of Lucern.

SUSA, a marquise of Piedmont, between Piedmont Proper, Savoy, and France. Its capital, Sufa, is situated on the river Doria, commanding the pass out of Piedmont into Savoy. This place was taken by the French in 1690, in 1696 was restored to Savoy by a separate treaty, but again taken without resistance by the French in 1704. In 1707 it was retaken by Prince Eugene, and the garrison, which had retired into the citadel, was obliged to surrender at discretion. It lies 22 miles W. N. W. of Turin, in lat. $45^{\circ} 9'$ N. long. $4^{\circ} 50'$ E.

SUSTEREN, a small town in the dutchy of Jülich, near the Maas, with a convent of nuns of noble extraction; it was almost entirely consumed by fire in 1726 and 1739: 9 miles S. of Rume-monde.

SUTRI, a small town of St. Peter's Patrimony, in the State of the Church; the see of a bishop. It is situated on the river Pozzolo, is thinly inhabited, and its bishop is immediately under the Pope.

SWABIA, CIRCLE OF, is one of the 10 circles of the German Empire, and is divided by the Danube into Lower Swabia, which is the northern part, and Upper Swabia, which lies south of that river. To this circle belong the bishoprics of Constance and Augsburg, the princely abbey of Kempten, the princely provostship of Elwangen, the prelates and abbies of Salmannsweiler, Weingarten, Ochsenhausen, Elchingen, Irisingen, Ursperg, Roggenburg, Roth, Weißenau, Schussenried, Marchthal, Peterhausen, Wattenhausen, Gengenbach, St. Udalric and Afra, St. George in the town of Isny,

Ottenbeuren, Zwiefalten, the abbeesses of Buchau, Lindau, Heggenbach, Gutenzell, Rotenmünster, and Baidt, the commandery of Alschhausen, the dutchy of Würtemberg, the margravate of Baden and Hochberg, the princes of Hohenzollern, the princes of Oettingen, the princes of Fürstenberg, the princes of Lichtenstein for the lordship of Schellenberg, Austria for Montfort, Bavaria for the two lordships of Mindelheim and Wiesensteig, Würtemberg for the lordship of Justingen, Schwarzenberg for Sulz and Klettgau, Traun for Erloff, Stadion for Tanhausen, the Baron of Linden for Hohengeroldseck; Auerperg for the lordship of Tengen, in Nellenburg, Baden for Eberstein; likewise the counts of Fugger, Tour, and Taxis, for Eglingen; Hohenembs, Königseck, Rechberg, Pappenheim, Sinzendorf, Waldburg, and other counts who belong to the Swabian bench, although their estates lie elsewhere; besides the Imperial cities of Augsburg, Ulm, Esslingen, Reutlingen, Nördlingen, Hall, Ueberlingen, Heilbron, Rothweil, Gemünd, Memmingen, Lindau, Dinkelspühl, Biberach, Ravensburg, Kempten, Kaufbeuren, Weil, Isny, Lentkirch, Wimpfen, Giengen, Pfaffendorf, Aalen, Bopfingen, Buchau on the Federsee, Buchhorn, Offenburg, Gengenbach, and Zell. The directors of the circle are the Bishop of Constance and the Duke of Würtemberg.

SWARTE SLUYS, a fortified town on the Schwartzwasser, in the quarter of Vollenhoven, and province of Friesland: 8 miles N. of Zwol.

SWIERSZYNA, a town of Poland, on the Warta, with a Protestant church, in the waywodship of Posen.

SWIETLA, a small town on the river Safawa, in the circle of Czaſlau, in Bohemia, belonging to Count Kolowrat. The inhabitants are employed in polishing granites, and making lead pencils, hats, and buttons: 7 miles N. E. of Deutsch Brod.

SYLT, an island in the German Ocean, near the dutchy of Sleswick, belonging to the kingdom of Denmark. Great quantities of oysters are found here, and the inhabitants make good sailors.

SZADECK, a town of Poland, in the waywodship of Siradia, 22 miles N. E. of Siradia.

SZREM, a town on an island of the Warta, in the waywodship of Posen, in Poland.

T.

TABOR

TABOR, a royal borough in the circle of Bechin, in Bohemia, on a mountain of the same name: it was built by the Hussites in 1420, who were thence called Taborites. It is naturally strong, and has ditches, walls, and ramparts constructed under the direction of Ziska, the leader of the Hussites. They are in the modern style, for which reason Ziska has been considered as the inventor of the new method of fortification. The river Lusehnitz surrounds the greatest part of the town. It lies 11 miles N. N. E. of Bechin.

TACHAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Mies, between the Bohemian forest and the Upper Palatinate. In 1748, 100 houses were consumed by fire: 19 miles S. S. E. of Eger.

TAIAMENTO, or **TAGLIAMENTO**, a river in Friul, which rises in Mount Mauro in the Alps, on the frontiers of Germany, and discharges itself into the Adriatic Sea. It is joined by 20 brooks and small rivers, the most considerable of which is the Fella, which rises near Ponteba, and joins the Tagliamento between Amaro and Portis.

TANARO, a river of Lombardy, which rises on the frontiers of the county of Tende, and discharges itself into the Po, below Valenza.

TANGERMUNDE, a town in the circle of the same name, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, situated on the Elbe, which is here joined by the Tanger, 22 miles N. of Magdeburg. It has a school and 2 suburbs. The old castle stands separate from the town, and is surrounded with a deep ditch. All vessels going up and down the Elbe are obliged to pay a toll at this place. The inhabitants subsist by agriculture and brewing.

TANN, a small town and castle, on the frontiers of Hennelberg and Fulda, at the foot of the Rhön mountains, situated on the Ulster, and belonging to the noble family of the same name. It has a Protestant church and school, and manufactures of fluffs and linen: 16 miles N. E. of Fulda.

TANNA, a small town of Vogtland, in a delightful situation, 7 miles S. E. of Schlaitz, belonging to the counts Reufs of Schlaitz.

TANNERODA, a small town with an ancient castle, on the Ilm, in Thuringia, 10 miles S. E. of Erfurt, belonging to Saxe-Weimar. Since 1680 this place and 2 villages have been annexed to the district of Berka.

TAPOLCZAN, a village of Hungary, in the district of the same name, and province of Barfeh.

TARANTO, a town on a peninsula, on the gulf of the same name, in the province of Otranto, in Naples: it has 16,000 inhabitants, and a strong

TECKLENBURG

castle, but the harbour is very shallow. At the bottom of the gulf is a spring of fresh water, which when the sea is calm may be taken from the surface of it. The town is the see of an archbishop, and the former dukes of Tremouille in France had the title of princes of Taranto.

TARENDAISE, a mountainous district of Savoy, with the title of a county, between Faucigny, Savoy Proper, Maurienne, and Aosta.

TARNOWITZ, a town belonging to the counts of Henkel, in the state lordship of Beuthen, in Upper Silesia, subject to Prussia, 8 miles N. W. of Beuthen, on the frontiers of Poland, with a Catholic parish-church, a college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, a Protestant church, and a valuable iron-mine, which yields iron equal in quality to that of Stiria. There was likewise a silver-mine formerly at this place. In 1742 and 1746 it sustained great injury by fire.

TARO, a river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, and discharges itself into the Po, below Cremona.

TARO, **VAL DI TARO**, a small district of Italy, between Genoa, Parma, and Piacenza, belonging to the Duke of Parma. The principal place in it is Borgo di Val di Taro.

TAUCHA, a small town, in the circle of Leipzig, in Misnia, 8 miles N. N. E. of Leipzig, situated on the Barde, and under the jurisdiction of the magistracy of Leipzig. The trade of Leipzig is said to have originated at this place. In 1750 and 1768 it suffered greatly by fire.

TAVERNA, a small town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, lying northward between Nicastro and Belcastro.

TAUSS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 31 miles S. S. W. of Pilsen.

TEANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Capua.

TECKLENBURG, a county of Westphalia, between the bishoprics of Münster and Osnabrück, named after the ancient castle of Tecklenburg, which stands on a mountain. This county formerly had its own counts, whose family became extinct in the middle of the sixteenth century, whereupon the counts of Bentheim and Solms, who had both married countesses of Tecklenburg, commenced a process in the Imperial chamber for the county and inheritance. After a long contest and fruitless attempts at a compromise, Solms sold his claims to the King of Prussia for 300,000 dollars, who immediately took possession of the whole county, which he retained, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the Count of Bentheim. Its chief town

is Tecklenburg, near which is the decayed castle of the same name. This county contains 96 square miles, and 18,000 inhabitants. The revenues amount to 70,000 dollars (upwards of 12,000*l.* sterling).

TEICHEL, a small town of Schwarzburg-Rudelsstadt, in Thuringia, situated in a valley, in the district of Rudelsstadt: 7 miles s. w. of Jena.

TEINITZ, a small town and castle, with a fine menagerie and convent, in the circle of Pilsen, in Bohemia, on the Radbuse, belonging to Count Trautmannsdorf: 14 miles n. w. of Klattau.

TELESE, a town of Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, which confers the title of prince on the family of Grimaldi. It is likewise the see of a bishop.

TELGET, a small town in the district of Wolget, and bishopric of Münster, with a celebrated image of the Virgin, which is visited by great numbers of pilgrims. The forest of Telget has its name from this place: 5 miles e. n. e. of Münster.

TELTOW, a small town, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, in the circle of the same name. It was burned down to the ground in 1711, but is completely rebuilt. Close by it is a lake of the same name: 7 miles s. s. w. of Berlin.

TELTSCH, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau, 16 miles s. of Iglau.

TEMPELBORK, a town of Farther Pomerania, 19 miles s. w. of New Stettin.

TEMPLIN, a town of the Ucker Mark, 37 miles n. of Berlin. In 1735 it was destroyed by fire, since which time it has been regularly rebuilt, and is now one of the finest towns in the margravate. Besides the public edifices, amongst which are 2 Lutheran churches, it contains 312 dwelling-houses, and at least 1800 inhabitants.

TENNSTADT, a town and circular district of Thuringia, between Langensalza and Weissenfels, belonging to the Elector of Saxony. It formerly contained 3 castles: 11 miles n. w. of Erfurt.

TERAMO, a town in the province of Teramo, in the kingdom of Naples; it is situated on the river Tordino, and is the see of a bishop immediately under the Pope.

TERMINI, a small town with a castle, on a rock, situated on the sea-coast of Val di Mazzara in Sicily, at the mouth of the river Termini.

TERMOLI, a small town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, with the title of a duchy. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Benevento.

TERNEUSE, a small open town of Dutch Flanders, situated on the Hondt, or West Scheld.

TERNI, a small, handsome town of the Ecclesiastical State, in the duchy of Spoleto, between two branches of the Nera. It is the see of a bishop, and contains several convents. The inhabitants, whose number amounts to 7000, subsist by the cultivation of wine and the trade in oil. It was the birth-place of the emperors Tacitus and Florian, and likewise of Tacitus the historian.

TERRACINA, a town in the State of the Church,

on the frontiers of the kingdom of Naples, between Fondi and the Pontine marshes; it is the see of a bishop, and has a miserable appearance. The houses are shapeless masses of stone and rock. The cathedral-church is a remnant of an ancient temple, and has a vaulted roof, supported by very fine marble columns. The Pope maintains a garrison in the castle, called Rocco di St. Angelo.

TERRA DI LAVORO, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the west by Campagna di Roma and the Mediterranean Sea, on the north by Abruzzo Ultra and Citra, and on the south by the Mediterranean. It is very fertile in corn and wine, and has many baths of mineral water. The capital, Naples, is situated in it.

TERRA NUOVA, a small town on the east side of the island of Sardinia. It has a good harbour on the gulf of the same name.

TESCHEN, a principality of Upper Silesia, on the frontiers of Poland, Moravia, and Hungary, formerly belonging to the Emperor as king of Bohemia, but was given by him as a fief to the Duke of Lorraine in 1722, as an equivalent for relinquishing his pretensions on the duchy of Montferrat. In 1729 he was succeeded by his son, Francis Stephen, who was afterwards Emperor, upon whose death it became the property of Prince Albert of Saxony by marriage with the Archduchess Christina, who thereupon assumed the title of Duke of Saxe-Teschén. The chief town of the same name is situated on the Elbe, 32 miles e. of Troppau. It is walled, and has a large parish-church, 2 convents for men, a college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, and in the suburb a Protestant church and school. The castle stands on a hill near the town. The inhabitants have a good trade in leather, wool, cloth, wine, honey, wax, and in fire-arms of their own manufacture. In 1779 the war of the Bavarian succession was terminated by the peace concluded here. Lat. 49° 43' N. long. 16° 16' E.

TESSIN, a small town on the river Rügenitz, in the lordship of Rostock, in Mecklenburg: 12 miles s. e. of Rostock.

TETSCHEN, an open town with a castle standing on a rock, on the Elbe, in the circle of Leitmeritz in Bohemia, 29 miles s. e. of Dresden, belonging to the counts Thun.

TETTEROW, a small town of Mecklenburg, in the principality of Wenden, 15 miles e. of Güstrow.

TEUCHERN, a small town in the circle of Thuringia, in the district of Melzen, in Weissenfels; together with the latter it became the property of the Elector of Saxony in 1746: 16 miles e. s. e. of Naumburg.

TEUPITZ, a small town, lordship, district, and castle, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the frontiers of Lower Lusatia, formerly belonging to the family of Landberg, of whom it was bought by Frederic William I. of Prussia for his second son, who died in 1758, and whose descendants are still in possession of it, together with Waltersdorf, and several other adjoining noblemen's estates which they have

have purchased from time to time. The lake in which the castle stands is called the Lake of Teupitz, and is navigable. It lies 25 miles s. of Berlin.

TEUSCHNITZ, a small town, castle, and district of Bamberg, on the frontiers of Thuringia, 17 miles n. of Culmbach.

TEUSEN, a walled town and lordship belonging to the house of Baden, in the circle of Pilsen, in Bohemia, on the frontiers of the circle of Saaz: 14 miles s. s. e. of Carlsbad.

TEXEL, a small island on the coast of the province of Holland, between the German Ocean and Zuyder Zee. It is separated from North Holland by a strait called the Mars Deep, is defended by a fort, and has a famous road where ships lie in security. These obstacles and the natural strength of the place were not sufficient to deter the enterprising spirit and intrepidity of the English from an attempt to capture the Dutch fleet at anchor in the above road in 1799, wherein they were completely successful, after taking possession of the batteries and fort on the island with inconsiderable loss.

TEYN, an open town in the circle of Bechin, in Bohemia, which is situated on the Moldau, and belongs to the Archbishop of Prague: 10 miles s. e. of Pisek.

THAMSBROCK, a small town and district of Thuringia, on the Unstrut, 3 miles n. of Langensalza, belonging to the Elector of Saxony.

THANN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine and district of Befort: 14 miles n. n. e. of Befort, and 18 s. s. w. of Colmar.

THEMAR, a small town and district in the princely county of Henneberg, on the Werra; one third of which belongs to Saxe-Gotha, and the other two thirds to Saxe-Weimar: 9 miles s. e. of Meiningen.

THENGEN, an independent, princely county of Swabia, in the landgraviate of Nellenburg, belonging to the Prince of Auerberg. His assessment, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 76 florins, and to a chamber tax he pays 65 dollars. Its capital is Thengen, 7 miles n. of Schaffhausen, and 10 from Waldthut. It is the residence of the governor over the county, appointed by the prince.

THEROUENNE, a decayed town of France in the department of the Straits of Calais and district of St. Omer, situated on the Lis, 6 miles s. of St. Omer. Only a few houses are now standing, although it was formerly a considerable town, and the see of a bishop, suffragan of Rheims.

THIENGEN, a small town on the Wuttach, in the landgraviate of Klettgau, in Swabia. It is the seat of a regency: 13 miles w. of Schaffhausen.

THIONVILLE, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Moselle, situated on the Moselle, with a bridge over that river. It is a small but very strong place, and was ineffectually besieged by the Austrians in 1792: 15 miles n. of Metz.

THOLEY, a small town with a Benedictine abbey, formerly belonging to Lorraine, but which, in 1786, was, together with 26 other small places, given in exchange by France to Zweybrücken: 21 miles n. n. w. of Zweybrücken.

THORN, an ancient town on the Vistula, over which is a wooden bridge almost a mile in length, situated 83 miles s. of Dantzick. It is divided into the old and new town, and has a celebrated Protestant academy. Most of the inhabitants are Protestants, but the Catholics deprived them of their churches; for this reason they began to erect a new one in 1755 in the market-place of the old town, and in the new town the former town-house is made use of as a church. The Calvinists and Jews perform divine service in private houses. In the church of St. John is the epitaph of the celebrated mathematician Nicholas Copernicus, who was born here in 1472. In 1703 this town was taken by the Swedes, and its fortifications destroyed; and in 1708 and 1710 it was visited by a contagious distemper. In 1724 the severities practised by the Poles against the Lutherans, on account of a tumult against the Jesuits, attracted the attention of all Europe, and caused some very serious movements in the Protestant courts. This town remained united with Poland till the second partition of that kingdom in 1793, when it was taken possession of by the King of Prussia. It lies 20 miles s. s. e. of Culm, in lat. $53^{\circ} 18' N.$ long. $16^{\circ} 3' E.$

THOROE, a small island of Denmark, between those of Fünen and Langeland, in the Baltic Sea.

THUIN, a small town on the Sambre, in the bishopric of Liege, 9 miles s. w. of Charleroy.

THUM, an ancient mine-town near Wolkenstein, in the circle of Erzgebirge, 8 miles n. of Annaberg.

THUN, a town, bailiwick, and castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, governed by a bailiff, who is a member of the great council of Bern. Near it is the Lake of Thun, through which runs the river Aar: 13 miles s. of Bern.

THURINGIA, a province in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the east by Misnia, on the north by the principality of Anhalt, on the west by Hesse and Brunswick, and on the south by Franconia. It is subject to several sovereigns, but the dukes of Saxony of the Ernestine line possess the greatest part of it. To the Elector of Mentz belong the Eichsfeld, and the town of Erfurt. It is a mountainous and woody country, but withal very fertile. In the war of 1756 this province suffered very much. The Thuringian forest extends from the east side of the principality of Eisenach south-east into the principality of Coburg, and northward into the circle of Upper Saxony, being of irregular breadth: it is not so thick now as formerly.

THURINGIA, the circle of, is part of the electorate of Saxony; comprehending the districts of Tennstädt, Pforta, Tautenburg, Treffurt, Weissenfels, Freyburg, Eckartberga, Sangerhausen, Sachsenburg, Weissenfee, Langensalza, Wendelstein, and Sittichenbach; and contains 19 large and 6 small towns, 494 villages, and 174 noblemen's estates. Besides which, the principality of Querfurt and the Elector of Saxony's part of the county of Mansfeld are likewise included in the circle of Thuringia.

THURINGIA,

THURINGIA, a canton of the Teutonic order, comprehending the commanderies of Lehnsteden, Liebstedt, Zwätzen, and Negelsädt. It is subject to the Elector of Saxony as sovereign of the country, and the governor has a seat in the assemblies of the province.

THURNAU, a lordship in the circle of Franconia, belonging to the Imperial counts of Giech. The small town of Thurnau, where they reside, lies 5 miles s. s. w. of Culmbach, and 10 n. w. of Bayreuth, and contains the colleges of government and a Latin school. The whole lordship is of the Lutheran religion; is very fertile, abounding in grain, horned cattle, sheep, fish, and wood. About 2 miles south-west of Thurnau is the so called White Mountain, where are found chalk, marble, and various petrifications, some of which are of extraordinary magnitude.

TIEL, an ancient, and formerly a fortified town, on the Waal, in the quarter of Nimeguen, in Gelderland, one of the United Provinces: 16 miles w. n. w. of Nimeguen.

TIRLEMONT, a pretty large, handsome town of Brabant, in the quarter of Louvain, situated on the little river Geete. By means of a road made in 1715 it has an easy communication with Louvain and St. Trou. Near this place the Austrians were defeated in 1792 by the French, who the year following were routed by the former with the loss of 7000 men and 33 pieces of cannon. It lies 10 miles s. e. of Louvain, in lat. $50^{\circ} 52' N.$ long. $2^{\circ} 36' E.$

TIRSCHEREITH, a district and small town in the Upper Palatinate, situated on a large lake, abounding in fish: 10 miles s. of Eger.

TITTMANING, a small town and district in the archbishopric of Salzburg, 19 miles n. n. w. of Salzburg.

TITZ, a town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Jülich, 5 miles n. n. e. of Jülich.

TIVOLI, the ancient Tibur, an ill-built town, in the neighbourhood of Rome, with about 18,000 inhabitants; its bishop is immediately under the Pope. The adjacent country yields excellent oil. This place is remarkable for the fall in the Tevere, the famous villa of the family of Este, built in 1542, and many remains of antiquities both in and out of the town, particularly the ruins of a country-seat of the Emperor Adrian, commonly called Tivoli Vecchio, 2 Italian miles distant from the town.

TORITSCHAU, a lordship, small town, and castle, in the circle of Olmütz, in Moravia: 10 miles s. s. e. of Olmütz.

TODI, a town in the State of the Church, in the dutchy of Spoleto, near the Tiber. It is the see of a bishop immediately under the Pope.

TOLÉN, TER TOLÉN, an island of the province of Zealand, between the islands of Beveland, Schouwen, Overflakkee, and Brabant. Its chief town is likewise called Tolén; it is fortified, and on the Brabant side has a fort called Schlyckenburg. There are two other considerable towns and some

good villages upon the island. The French made themselves masters of it in 1712, and evacuated it after plundering and setting fire to the town. It lies 5 miles n. w. of Bergen-op-zoom.

TOLENTINO, a small town on the river Chiento, in the marquise of Ancona, belonging to the Ecclesiastical State. It was formerly the see of a bishop, which is incorporated with that of Macerata.

TOLKEMIT, a small town on the Frische Haff, in the circle of the same name and district of Marienburg, in West Prussia. It was greatly damaged by fire in 1767, and lies 10 miles n. e. of Elbing.

TONGEREN, a small town on the river Jecker, in the bishopric of Liege and county of Loofs, 8 miles n. of Liege. It was formerly a large town, containing above 100 churches, and was the see of a bishop, afterwards removed to Liege.

TONNING, a small town of the dutchy of Sleswick, on a peninsula formed by the Eider, belonging to the crown of Denmark. It was formerly a fortified place, but its works were demolished by order of the king in 1714, as was likewise its castle in 1734. It lies 15 miles w. s. w. of Sleswick. Long. $6^{\circ} 47' E.$ lat. $54^{\circ} 25' N.$

TÖPL, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, at the source of the little river of the same name, which discharges itself into the Eger near Carlstad: 15 miles s. of Carlstad.

TÖPLITZ, a populous town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, near the frontiers of Erzgebirge; celebrated for its warm baths, which are partly in and partly out of the town. It belongs to the Prince of Clary, who has a fine castle and garden here: 16 miles n. w. of Leitmeritz.

TORGAU, a district and small town belonging to the Elector of Saxony, situated on the Elbe, in the circle of Misnia, in a delightful country, amongst groves and lakes. The castle out of the town is called Hartenfels. The town church contains the burial-places of several princes, and the stone tomb of Luther's wife, Catharine Bora. Its other remarkable buildings are, the poor-house and orphan-house in the suburb, a silk manufactory, and those of cloth. This town was taken by the Prussians upon their march into Saxony in 1756. In 1759 it was retaken by the troops of the Emperor and Empire, but they were soon after driven out by the Prussians. In 1760 a bloody battle was fought near it between the Prussians and Imperialists, in which the former were victorious. It lies 22 miles s. s. e. of Wittenberg.

TORTONA, a town with a strong citadel, standing on a mountain on the river Scrivia, in the Tortonese, formerly belonging to the dutchy of Milan, but which, by the peace of Vienna in 1736, was ceded, together with the town, to the King of Sardinia, as a fief of the German Empire. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Milan. In 1745 this place was taken by the Spanish troops after a siege of 14 days, during which 11,000 bombs and 70,000 cannonballs were thrown into the citadel. In 1796 it was given up to the French as one of the articles of peace with

with the King of Sardinia, but was taken from them by the Austrians in 1799. It lies 9 miles E. S. E. of Alessandria, in lat. $44^{\circ} 54'$ N. long. $6^{\circ} 32'$ E.

TOSCANELLA, a small town of the State of the Church, in St. Peter's Patrimony. It was the see of a bishop, which in the twelfth century was united with that of Viterbo by Pope Celestine III.

TOST, a small open town in the circle of the same name in the principality of Oppeln, in Silesia, with a castle, a Protestant chapel, and parish-church. It belongs to Count Posadowsky: 16 miles W. N. W. of Beuthen.

TOUL, a city of France, capital of a district in the department of the Meurte, situated on the Moselle, with a stone bridge over that river. It is strongly fortified; was formerly an Imperial city, but was taken by France in 1552, and formally ceded to that power in 1648, by the peace of Westphalia. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Triers, who assumed the title of a prince of the Empire. The adjacent country yields great quantities of wine: its inhabitants amount to about 5000. It lies 12 miles W. of Nancy.

TOULON, a city and sea-port of France, capital of the department of the Var, on the Mediterranean Sea, with an excellent harbour for ships of war. The new quarter is very well built, and contains the arsenal, cannon-foundry, &c. The old and new harbours communicate with each other by means of a canal, beyond both which is the great outer harbour, which is 10 miles in circumference, is rendered very secure by the surrounding hills, and defended by two strong forts. Every man of war has her particular storehouse here, but the cannon and sails are deposited all together in their respective places. The general magazine is admirable for its order and regularity; the work-places of the handicraftsmen belonging to the dock-yard, and the stone building, 320 fathoms in length, for making ropes and cables, are scarcely to be equalled. The number of inhabitants amounts to 100,000. The neighbourhood of the town yields an extraordinary quantity of capers. In 1706 it was bombarded by the allies under the Duke of Savoy and the Imperial general Prince Eugene, by land, and by the English and Dutch fleets by sea, whereby almost the whole town was reduced to a heap of ruins, and several ships were burned in the harbour: but they met with so many obstacles that they were obliged to raise the siege. The injuries sustained were repaired, and several new forts erected on the adjoining hills. In 1721 it was visited by the pestilence, and in 1744 an obstinate sea-fight took place between this town and the Hieres Islands between the English and the combined French and Spanish fleets, in which the former were victorious. In 1793 it capitulated in the name of Lewis XVII. to the English, who not finding the place tenable evacuated it the same year. Out of 31 ships of the line which they found in the harbour they left only 13, the others being all burned or taken away by them. Toulon lies in lat. $43^{\circ} 7'$ N. long. $3^{\circ} 36'$ E.

TOURNAY, a town of Flanders, situated on both sides of the Scheld. It is an ancient, populous, strong town, celebrated for its manufactures of wool and stockings, and was till lately the capital of a district of the same name, and the see of a bishop, suffragan of Cambray. This town was taken possession of in 1667 by France, and was strongly fortified by the engineer Megrigny, at the expence of above 4,000,000 livres. In 1713, by the peace of Utrecht, it was ceded to the States General, and by that of Baden the year following, to the Emperor. It was taken by the French in 1745, when the king ordered the greatest part of the citadel to be demolished; but it was restored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Tournay was one of the barrier towns, but the fortifications were razed by order of the Emperor in 1781, when it was evacuated by the Dutch garrison. In 1785 the number of its inhabitants amounted to 40,000. In 1792 the French were defeated by the Austrians near this town, and in 1794 by the allied army under the Duke of York, with the loss of 300 men. Upon the evacuation of Flanders by the latter the same year, Tournay again fell into the hands of the French. It lies 12 miles E. S. E. of Lille, in lat. $50^{\circ} 37'$ N. long. $1^{\circ} 4'$ E.

TRACHENBERG, a free state lordship of Lower Silesia, belonging to the Prince of Hatzfeld; it is bounded on the east by Miltzsch, on the south by the principality of Oels, on the north by Great Poland, and on the west by the principality of Wollau. It yields great quantities of corn, has a good breed of cattle, and abounds in timber. Its chief town is

TRACHENBERG, situated on the river Bartsch, with a Catholic and Protestant church. The prince's castle is a fine building. It lies 22 miles N. N. W. of Breslaw, in lat. $51^{\circ} 27'$ N. long. $14^{\circ} 37'$ E.

TRAHINA, a river and small town on a hill in Val di Demona, in Sicily.

TRANI, a province of the kingdom of Naples, likewise called Terra di Bari. The town of Trani in this province is situated on the Adriatic, and is the see of an archbishop. It had formerly a harbour, which is now choked up with sand.

TRAPANI, a town of Sicily on the coast of Val di Mazzara. It has a capacious harbour, defended by a fort situated on the adjacent island of Colombiera. In 1706 this town sustained great injury by an earthquake. Near it is found coral, but small, and of a bad colour.

TRARBACH, the capital of the farther county of Sponheim, belonging to Zweybrücken, situated on the Mosel. In 1761 a great number of houses was consumed by fire, but they have been rebuilt in a much handsomer manner. The church belongs to the Protestants, but the Catholics are permitted to perform divine service therein. The academy is entirely Protestant. In 1687 the French erected a fort called Montroyal, opposite the town, but after the peace of Ryfwick it was demolished. Both the town and castle, called Grävenberg, standing on an adjoining mountain, were once fortified, but being

being taken by the French in 1734, they razed the fortifications; the space which they had occupied was converted into gardens, and the mountains in the neighbourhood of the castle were planted with vines. It lies 10 miles s. of Beilstein, in lat. $49^{\circ} 59'$ N. long. $4^{\circ} 48'$ E.

TRASMAUER, a small town with a castle, in Lower Austria, situated on the river Traisen, which not far from hence discharges itself into the Danube. It belongs to the Archbishop of Salzburg, and lies 12 miles w. of Tulln.

TRAVEMÜNDE, a small town in the territory of Lübeck, situated on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Trave, 10 miles N. E. of Lübeck. The town is fortified on the land side, and towards the sea is a small fort, in which a garrison from Lübeck is constantly kept: on the shore is a tower 132 feet high, which commands a view of the Baltic Sea for a great number of miles. The inhabitants are principally fishermen and pilots.

TRAUNSEE, a lake of Austria, in the district above the Enns. It is likewise called the sea of Gemünde, from the town of that name situated on it.

TRAUNSTEIN, a castle and town of Upper Bavaria, in the district of Burghausen, on the river Traun, on the frontiers of Salzburg. Great quantities of salt are extracted here from water brought by engines of a particular construction, above 14 miles over several mountains from Reichenhall. About a mile from the town is a bath, which is very much frequented, having been found particularly efficacious for wounds or bruises: 16 miles W. N. W. of Salzburg.

TRAUTENAU, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königgrätz, in the vicinity of which, at the villages of Sorr and Deutschprauknitz, the Austrians and Saxons were defeated by the Prussians in 1745: 7 miles N. N. E. of Königgrätz.

TREBITSCH, a lordship and town on the Iglau, in the circle of Iglau, in Moravia, with manufactures of fine cloth. It belongs to the counts of Waldstein: 19 miles s. E. of Iglau.

TREBNITZ, a small open town in the principality of Oels, in Silesia, 12 miles N. of Breslaw, with a celebrated Cistercian convent of nuns, which is annually visited by great numbers of pilgrims to the grave of St. Hedwig, who founded this convent in 1203. In 1709 a Protestant church and school were erected here, in consequence of the convention of Altranstadt.

TREBNITZ, a village of the circle of Leitmeritz, in Bohemia, belonging to the Benedictine nunnery of St. George, at Prague: 7 miles s. W. of Leitmeritz.

TREBSSEN, a small town on the Mulda, in the district of Grimma and circle of Leipzig, in the electorate of Saxony: 14 miles E. S. E. of Leipzig.

TREFFURT, a district and town on the Werra, in Hesse, belonging to 3 sovereigns, the Elector

of Mentz, the Elector of Saxony, and to Hesse-Rheinfels-Rothenburg; each of whom has his respective part, and keeps a bailiff here. Most of the inhabitants are Lutherans. Their minister is under the superintendency of Langensalza, in Saxony. There are likewise some Calvinists and Catholics. It lies 10 miles N. of Eissenach.

TRENT, TRIENT, a bishopric in the southern part of Tirol, amongst the Alps, bounded by Tirol Proper and the territories of Venice. It is under the jurisdiction of Austria. The chapter is composed of 19 canons. The capital and episcopal residence,

TRENT, is situated between two mountains on the Adige, or Etsch, over which is a wooden bridge 146 feet in length. Most of the houses are built of a kind of red and white marble. Italian is more generally spoken than German. The castle where the bishop resides is a handsome structure. In the cathedral of St. Vigilius is a very sumptuous high altar. The parish-church of St. Mary Maggiore, where the universally celebrated council was held, has a very large organ, which is worth seeing. The great church of St. Peter, the college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, and the town-house, are likewise worthy of notice. The bishop has the temporal jurisdiction, and a seat and vote at the diets as a prince of the Empire. He is likewise a state of the circle of Austria, and is suffragan of the Archbishop of Görz. This place will be forever famous in church history, for the above-mentioned council of Trent, which commenced in 1545 and was concluded in 1562. The adjacent country yields excellent wine. It is rather a disagreeable place, on account of the violent heat in summer and the intense cold in winter. Trent was for some time in the hands of the French in 1796 and 1797. Lat. $46^{\circ} 2'$ N. long. $8^{\circ} 41'$ E.

TRENTASCHIN, an ancient royal borough, capital of the province of the same name, in Hungary; it is composed of a single, long, wide street, which has gates at both ends. The parish-church stands on an elevated situation, and is a very ancient structure. Through the liberality of the Archbishop of Gran, George Lippaus, a college for the Jesuits was erected here in 1652; but the church, one of the most magnificent in Hungary, was not completed till the eighteenth century. Upon the abolition of the order of Jesuits, they were both given to the Piarists, who have likewise an academy here. In the suburb, which is pretty extensive, the Lutherans have a meeting-house and school. The inhabitants of the town and suburb amounted in 1780 to 2650. The castle standing on the adjacent mountain is very old, but still in good condition. In the neighbouring village of Teplitz are baths, which are in great repute, and much frequented, by the name of the Trentschin baths, and are said to be efficacious in almost all kinds of disorders. This town lies 26 miles E. S. E. of Hradisch.

TREPTO, NEW, a small town and district, with a harbour,

a harbour, in the circle of Greifenberg, in Hither Pomerania, belonging to Prussia. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of stockings and stuffs, and the navigation of the Baltic Sea. In 1774 it sustained great injury by fire. It lies 11 miles s. w. of Colberg.

TREPTO, OLD, a small ancient town, castle, and district, on the river Tollensee, in the district of Stettin, in Hither Pomerania, belonging to the King of Prussia: 5 miles n. n. w. of Stargard.

TREUEN, or **DREYEN**, a small town of Vogtland, in the district of Plauen, belonging to the family of Filitsch, who have 2 seats here: 5 miles n. e. of Plauen.

TREVIGIO, the capital of the Trevisan, situated on the rivers Sile and Piavefella, is pretty well fortified, and the see of a bishop, suffragan of the Archbishop of Udine. It is the residence of a great number of the nobility. In 1388 it became subject to Venice, and in 1797 to Austria, in consequence of the treaty of Campo Formio. Its most remarkable buildings are, the fine church of St. Peter, 16 other churches, 19 convents, and the magnificent theatre completed in 1766, under the direction of the famous architect Ribbiano. It has an annual fair in October; but the university, founded here in 1318, was removed to Padua. It lies 15 miles n. n. w. of Venice, in lat. $45^{\circ} 41'$ n. long. $10^{\circ} 48'$ e.

TREVISAN, a province belonging to Venice, between Vicenza, Padua, and Friuli; it comprehends the Trevisan Proper, or territory of Trevigio, Feltrina, Bellunese, and Cadorino, contains many lakes and springs of mineral water, and is very fertile.

TREYSA, an ancient town of Hesse-Cassel, on the river Schwalm, over which is a stone bridge. About 2 miles from hence is the village of Franzosendorf, built by the emigrant French Huguenots. The inhabitants are principally stocking-weavers, and carry on a considerable trade in that article. Very good bricks are made in the vicinity of the town; and there is not a single village in this part of the country with thatched houses or barns: 16 miles e. n. e. of Marburg.

TRIBAU, MAHRISCH (Moravian), a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, 10 miles e. of Muhlitz.

TRIBSEES, a small town in the district of Barth, in Swedish Pomerania, situated on the river Trebel, commanding the pass into Mecklenburg: 20 miles s. w. of Stralsund.

TRIBERG, a small town in the Schwarzwald, in Swabia, belonging to Austria, situated on the Gutach, near Hornberg.

TRICARICO, a town of Naples, on the river Bafiento, in the province of Basilicata, which was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1694. Its bishop is suffragan of Matera.

TRIERS, or **TREVES**, an archbishopric in the circle of Lower Rhine, bounded on the west by the duchy of Luxemburg, on the north by the

county of Manderscheid and the archbishopric of Cologne, on the east by the dominions of Nassau, and on the south by the Lower Palatinate and France. The river Rhine divides it into 2 unequal parts, and the Mosel runs through the middle of it. It produces excellent wine, and has mines of iron and silver, and likewise baths of mineral water. It is divided into 38 districts, besides which several counties, lordships, and convents, are subject to the Elector of Triers; the principal of the latter are the Imperial abbeys of Prüm and St. Maximin. The archbishop of Triers is archchancellor of the Holy Roman Empire in Gaul and the kingdom of Arles; and the bishops of Toul, Metz, and Verdun, before the late French revolution, were his suffragans. He is the second elector of the Empire, and at the election of an emperor always gives his vote first. Since 1721 he has had the power of finally determining causes, without any appeal to the Imperial courts. The chapter is composed of 16 canons, 24 domiciliaries, and 8 vicars, who must all be of noble extraction. The contingent of the Elector of Triers to a Roman month is 806 florins 40 kr. and to a chamber tax he pays for the archbishopric 811 rix-dollars 58½ kr. His quota of men to the troops of the circle is between 11 and 1200, and his revenues are computed at about 75,000*l.* sterling.

TRIERS, the capital of the archbishopric of Triers, is situated between two mountains covered with delightful vineyards, on the Mosel, over which is a fine stone bridge. It is supposed to be the most ancient city in Germany, which is corroborated by an inscription on the town-house: *Ante Romam Treviris stetit annis mille trecentis*; or, Triers existed 1300 years before Rome: but this is certainly an extravagant assertion. It contains many fine churches and palaces, and a multitude of antiquities. In the large cathedral of St. Peter many precious relics are preserved. The university was founded in 1454 by the Elector Mark, and greatly improved in 1722. The library in the abbey of St. Martin, the building formerly belonging to the college of the Jesuits, the elector's palace, the castle of St. Peterberg, the chancery, town-house, the house of the knights of Malta, and the celebrated Benedictine abbey of St. Maximin, in the suburb, deserve particular notice. In 1675 the French Marshal de Crequi was defeated near Triers, whereupon he was closely besieged in the city, till at length the garrison, being greatly reduced, surrendered, against the will of the marshal. In 1734 it was taken, and treated with great severity by the French, who evacuated it in 1737. It was again taken by them in 1794. It lies in lat. $49^{\circ} 47'$ n. long. $4^{\circ} 18'$ e.

TRIERSDORF, DRIESSDORF, a village belonging to the Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, 7 miles s. s. e. of Anspach, containing a magnificent palace, a hunting-seat, and fine gardens.

TRIEST, a celebrated trading town, with a free port, in Austrian Litorale, on a gulf of the same

name, on the Adriatic Sea. It was the see of a bishop, which was united with that of Görz. In 1781 it contained 32,060 inhabitants. Amongst them are Armenians, who belong to the Catholic church, and have an academy of their own, for the instruction of youth of their nation, in the eastern languages and divinity; Greeks, Lutherans, Calvinists, and Jews. It is divided into the old and new town. The former is small, and is situated on a hill. In 1750 the harbour of this town was begun; before which time it had in fact only a road. Its trade and manufactures are considerable. It has the largest sugar-house in the whole southern part of Germany, and manufactures of soap, porcelain, earthenware, leather, paint, velvet, silk, thread, and potash. But the most important branch is its commission trade. An attempt has been made to establish a trade between this town and the East Indies and China, but it has not been attended with great success. Its trade by land likewise experiences great difficulties, notwithstanding the high roads made to Laybach and Görz. In 1788 several new batteries were erected at Trieste, to defend it against any attacks from the Turks. The increase of the sea is very observable here, as the old stone pavement is now covered by it. The fair of Trieste lasts from the 1st to the 21st of August. Trieste was taken by the French in the spring of 1797, but they evacuated it the same year. Lat. $45^{\circ} 51' N.$ long. $11^{\circ} 33' E.$

TRINO, a small town, 2 Italian miles from the Po, in the duchy of Montferrat, in Italy. It has belonged to the dukes of Savoy since 1631. It is not so strong as formerly, Duke Charles Emanuel II. having demolished part of the fortifications, and suffered the rest to go to decay: 7 miles N. W. of Casale.

TRIPTIS, a small town in the district of Arnshaus, in the circle of Neustadt, 5 miles S. E. of Neustadt, on the Orla, formerly belonging to Saxe-Weiz, but now to the Elector of Saxony. It sustained great injury by a conflagration in 1775.

TRIVENTO, a small town of Naples, in the county of Molise. It is situated on a hill, and is the see of a bishop immediately under the Pope.

TROCHTELFINGEN, a lordship and small town of Swabia, situated on the Smeccha, between Reutlingen and Sigmaringen, belonging to the Prince of Fürstberg.

TROGEN, a small town of Switzerland, in the Protestant part of the canton of Appenzell, with manufactures of cloth; near it is a spring of mineral water: 6 miles N. N. E. of Appenzell.

TROIA, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, giving the title of count to the Spanish family of Guevara. It is the see of a bishop immediately under the Pope.

TROPEA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on the Gulf of St. Eufemia; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Reggio.

TROPLOWITZ, a small open town, with a Ca-

tholic church, in the Prussian part of the principality of Troppau, in Silesia: 6 miles W. N. W. of Jägerndorf.

TSCHERNAHORA, a lordship and small town, with a castle upon a mountain, in the circle of Brinn, in Moravia: 13 miles N. N. W. of Brinn.

TSCHERNEMBL, a town, with a castle and lordship, in Lower Carniola, 33 miles S. E. of Laybach, containing a commandery of the Teutonic order.

TSCHEIRNE, GREAT, a small town, with a castle, in the principality of Glogau, in Silesia, on the frontiers of Poland, with good cloth manufactures: 22 miles E. N. E. of Glogau.

TSCHOPAU, a small town in the circle of Erzgebirge, in the district of Augustsburg, on the river of the same name, belonging to the Elector of Saxony, with a castle and hunting-seat. In 1748 this place was consumed by fire, as was likewise one wing of the castle in 1754. It lies 7 miles S. E. of Chemnitz.

TÜBINGEN, the second town in the duchy of Württemberg, on the Neckar, 17 miles S. S. E. of Stuttgart, situated in a fertile country, surrounded with beautiful vineyards. Upon a mountain, on the west side, is the castle of Hohen-Tübingen, fortified in the ancient manner, remarkable for its cellars, hewn out of the solid rock, and a very deep well. Tübingen is most celebrated for its university founded in 1477, by the first duke of Württemberg, Eberhard I. It contains the princely seminary of divinity, wherein 300 students are maintained and prepared for parish ministers or schoolmasters. The Collegium illustre, established by Duke Lewis in 1588, is solely for the sons of princes and counts. Tübingen has besides a ducal court of justice and good stuff manufactures. The town contains 700 houses and upwards of 6000 inhabitants, exclusive of the students. Lat. $48^{\circ} 32' N.$ long. $6^{\circ} 49' E.$

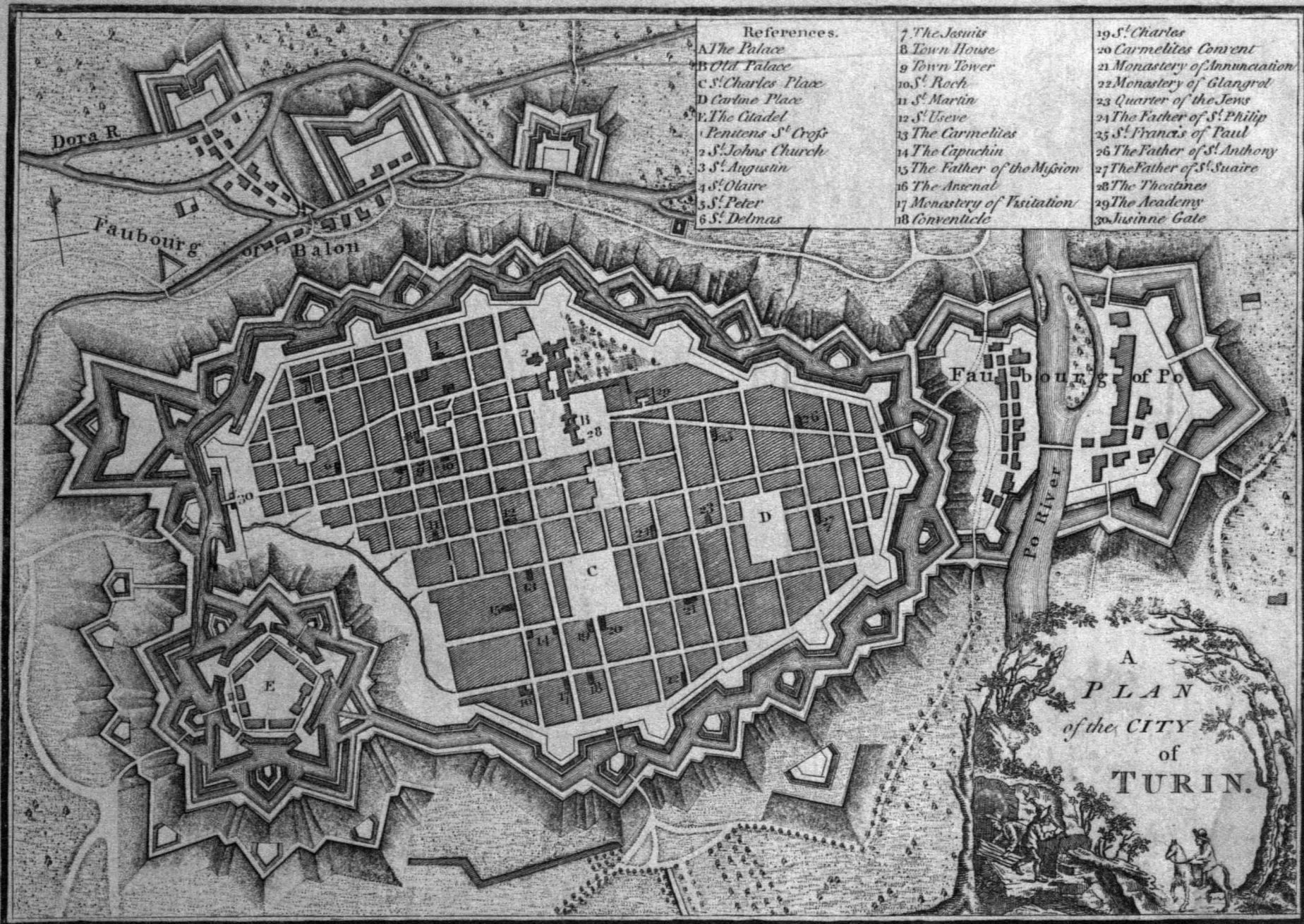
TUCHOLA, a small royal town and castle, in the circle of the same name, in West Prussia: 30 miles W. N. W. of Culm.

TUCZNO, a town in the circle of Friedland and district of Netze, in Prussia.

TULISZKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalish.

TULN, a small ancient town of Lower Austria, near Klosterneuburg, situated on the Danube, at the mouth of the little river Erlau, 15 miles above Vienna. In 1752 the whole town was burned down except 40 houses. The adjacent plain, which is very fertile in wine and corn, and celebrated for the salubrity of its air, is called the Field of Tuln, and in 1683 was the rendezvous of the army at that time besieging Vienna.

TUNDERN, a town and district in the duchy of Sleswick, on the Widau, which forms an island here. The inhabitants have a good trade in corn and cattle. It has considerable manufactures of plush and silk, and in the adjacent country fine laces and gloves are made. It contains a Latin



school, a consistory, an hospital, and orphan-house. Near it lies Hoyer, a neat village, which is likewise the port belonging to the town, and where the oysters are loaded, the shoals of which extend from North Strand to Rypen. Tundern lies 19 miles s. of Rypen.

TURCKHEIM, a small town and castle in the Lower Palatinate, belonging to the county of Leiningen. The Calvinists have been tolerated here since 1726: 13 miles w. of Manheim.

TURIN, TORINA, the capital of Piedmont, and residence of the King of Sardinia, is situated in a fertile plain, on the Po, near the conflux of the Sagona, Doria, and Stura, with that river. It is one of the finest and most remarkable cities in Italy. At the commencement of 1775 the city and suburbs contained 82,138 inhabitants, since which time it is supposed that their number has increased to 90,000. King Victor Amadeus greatly improved and augmented its buildings and fortifications. The new town, which extends along the Po, from the new gate to the inner esplanade of the citadel, has very handsome, straight, spacious streets, the principal of which are the New and the Po streets. The streets and houses of the old town are rather irregular, although since 1736 many new buildings have been added thereto, at the king's expense. St. Charles's is a fine large uniform square, with piazzas on each side. The royal palace, or castle, makes a very indifferent appearance without, but the apartments are furnished and embellished with the most exquisite taste. Adjoining to the royal palace are, the magnificent one of the hereditary prince, the residences of the secretary of state, and the principal officers of the king's guard; the archives; the royal mint and printing-house, containing 12 presses, the riding-house, and the king's theatre, or the opera-house. The citadel is very strong; it is a regular pentagon, and comprehends an extensive, well-furnished arsenal, a cannon-foundery, &c. In the Po Street stands the large building belonging to the university founded here in 1404 by the Emperor Sigismund, and regulated anew in 1730, with the inscription *Regium Athenæum*. The passages in the inside of it are covered with basso-relievos and inscriptions. The university library contains upwards of 40,000 volumes, and a two-sheet catalogue of manuscripts was printed in 1749. Some years ago the king's library was annexed to it. It has likewise a collection of natural curiosities, and a cabinet of antiques and medals. Amongst the antiquities is the celebrated table of Isis, a piece of Egyptian workmanship, of bronze, upon which is a variety of hieroglyphics. In 1515 Turin was made the see of an archbishop, under whom are the bishops of Ivrea, Mondovì, Fossano, Pignerol, and Saluzzo. A rivulet which runs into the Doria, is very conducive to the cleanliness of the streets, and is likewise of great service in case of fire: the sluices are opened every night. To the disadvantages of this city belong, its thick, damp

air, bad water, and miserable inns. Its chief trade is in raw silk, and silk stockings, &c. manufactured here; likewise in chocolate and liquors. In 1536 this city was taken by the French, who retained it 26 years. It again fell into their hands in 1630 and 1638; but in 1706, after besieging it 41 months without effect, they were attacked, and completely routed, by Prince Eugene. In 1798 the French took possession of Turin, together with the rest of Piedmont, but were again driven out the year following. Lat. 45° 5' N. long. 5° 26' E.

TURNAU, a small open town on the Iser, in the circle of Bunzlau, in Bohemia, belonging to the principal line of the counts of Waldstein: 12 miles N. N. E. of Bunzlau.

TURVIS, a small town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, on the river Sino, with the title of a duchy. Its bishop is suffragan of Matera.

TUSCANY, a grand duchy in Italy. It is composed of 3 districts, namely, Florence, Pisa, and Siena. It is a mountainous country, but has many parts fertile in corn, wine, oranges, lemons, saffron, and containing alum, vitriol, marble, mineral springs, and warm baths. The territory of Florence is as large as the other two together. They are bounded on the south by the sea of Tuscany, on the east and north by the Papal dominions, and on the west by Modena and Lucca. Florence was an independent republic till 1533, when Alexander de Medici was made duke of it by the Emperor Charles V. He only possessed the old state, or Florence and Pisa, the latter having been subdued by the Florentines in 1406. His successor, Cosmus I. obtained the Siense, which forms the new state, of Philip II. of Spain, and the title of Grand Duke from Pope Pius V. in 1569, and from Maximilian II. in 1575. In 1699 the Emperor Leopold II. gave the Grand Dukes the title of Royal Highness. John Gasto, the last Grand Duke of the house of Medici, who died in 1737, married Anna Maria Francisca, daughter of Julius Francis, the last Duke of Saxe-Lauenburg, and widow of Philip William Count Palatine of Neuburg. But as he had no issue by this marriage, at the conclusion of the quadruple alliance in 1718, it was stipulated that the grand duchy should go as a fief of the Empire to the Spanish Infant Don Carlos. This was likewise guaranteed by the peace of Vienna, in 1725. But as Don Carlos obtained possession of Naples and Sicily, during the war which commenced in 1733, and retained the same in 1736, it was concluded, that after the death of the Grand Duke, who was still living, Tuscany should devolve to the Duke of Lorrain, instead of his dominions ceded to France; which actually took place in 1737. Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorrain, in company with his consort, Maria Theresa, in 1738 paid a visit to his newly-acquired dominions, and in 1746 he ordered, that the year, instead of beginning

ginning on the 25th March, which had till then been customary, should commence on the 1st of January, as in other countries. In 1745 he was raised to the dignity of Emperor of Germany, and in 1765 made his son, the Archduke Peter Leopold, betrothed to the Spanish Infanta Maria Louisa, Grand Duke of Tuscany, who, upon his father's death, which happened soon after (on August 18 of the above year, during the celebration of the nuptials), took possession of Tuscany, and by many wise decrees and regulations, particularly by forming a new code of laws, and by his endeavours to circumscribe the power of the Pope in spiritual matters, acquired the character of a wise sovereign. In 1772 the old state was divided into 40 upper jurisdictions, or districts (vicariati), and 65 inferior districts (podestarie). The new state is divided into the upper and lower province. Leopold succeeded his brother Joseph II. as Emperor of Germany, in 1790, and was followed in the government of Tuscany by his son Francis, who, upon the death of his father in 1792, ascended the Imperial throne.

The number of inhabitants in Tuscany amounts at least to 950,000, and the revenues of the Grand Duke to 2½ millions of scudi (upwards of 550,000/ sterling).

TUSIS, or TOSSANA, a district and village in the Upper League, in the Grisons; it is a great depot for merchandize going through this part of the country: 16 miles s. s. w. of Chur.

TUTLINGEN, a district and frontier town of Würtemberg, situated on the Danube. In 1643 the French were surprised and defeated at this place by the Imperialists and Bavarians. Two miles from hence is the celebrated foundry of Ludwigsthal.

TYRNAU, a royal borough of Hungary, in the province of Presburg, in a very fertile, but not very healthy country, on the river Tyrna. The inhabitants are Hungarians, Germans, and Bohemians: in 1780 their number was 7260. It contains so many convents and churches, that it was thence called Little Rome. The chapter of the archbishopric of Gran has resided here ever since 1543. In the principal church divine service is performed in Hungarian and German, and in that of St. Michael, a few paces distant, in Slavonian. In 1635 an university was founded at Tyrnau, which in 1777 was removed to Buda, and in its stead an academy was established. It contains several other schools, and lies 19 miles N. N. E. of Presburg.

TYROL, a princely county in the circle of Austria, bounded on the south by the territories of Venice, on the east by Carinthia, Friul, and Salzburg, on the north by Bavaria and Swabia, and on the west by Switzerland and the Grisons. It is very mountainous, but its vallies are fertile in corn and wine, and it has an excellent breed of cattle. It likewise yields salt and all kinds of ores. Various sorts of precious stones are found in Tyrol, as rubies, granites, emeralds, and a kind of diamonds. Its copper contains not only silver, but likewise some gold. The inhabitants have a pretty good trade. Their number amounts to between 5 and 600,000, and they are all Catholics. The principal rivers are, the Inn, the Etsch, the Drave, the Iser, and the Lech. The country is divided into the Upper and Lower Innthal, Vintstgau, Etschland, the quarter of Eisack, Pusterthal, and the Italian confines. Tyrol contains the bishoprics of Trent and Brixen; and in 1782 the lordships of Feldkirch, Bregenz, Pludenz, and Sonneberg, were annexed to it.

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UBAYE, a river of France, which rises in the district of Barcelonnette, and discharges itself into the Durance 10 miles below Embrun.

UBIGAU, a small town on the Black Elster, in the electoral circle of Saxony, and district of Liebenwerda, having a seat and vote at the provincial assemblies: 11 miles E. of Torgau.

UCKER, a river in the margravate of Brandenburg, which rises in the Ucker Mark, near the lake of the same name, and discharges itself into the Great Haff at Ucker Münde, in Hither Pomerania.

UCKER MARK, a large populous district of the margravate of Brandenburg, abounding in fish, and well situated for trade, between Mecklenburg, Po-

merania, the New Mark, and Middle Mark, comprehending Uckerland and the circle of Stolpe.

UCKERMUNDE, a small town, situated on the Great Haff, at the mouth of the Ucker, in Hither Pomerania. In 1720 it was ceded by Sweden to Prussia. The inhabitants subsist by fishing, breeding cattle, and by the trade in wood: 16 miles s. s. e. of Wolgast.

UCKERSEE, a lake of the Ucker Mark, at the source of the Ucker, 10 miles in length, and between 1 and 2 in breadth, abounding in excellent fish.

UDEN, a small town of Westphalia, in the dutchy of Cleve, 9 miles N. of Geldres.

UDINE, the capital of Venetian Friul, on the river